"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 64 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

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	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
18th Mar.	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

16th March	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
18th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

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N. Y. K. LINE

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Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	17th March
Heijin Maru.	U. Suzuki	4364	4th Mar.	23rd ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama,	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	22nd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class steerage without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,588
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
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Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,67,50,000
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Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
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Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muscorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Branch	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Nainital
Cawnpore	Narayanginge
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
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Delhi	Raipur
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Erode	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
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Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—SCIENCE TEACHER, B.Sc., or B.A., (with Science) for the Karnatak High School, Dharwar. Pay from 60 to 70 per month according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant, S. N. PUNEKER, M.A., Principal, Karnatak High School. Dharwar, 9th March, 1925.
A 22871

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 22844

WANTED—SERVICE-SEEKERS, those wishing success in Love-matters, Lawsuits, Examinations, etc., to apply to D. GHOSE, F.T.S., M.I.A.P.R.S., Agardari (Khulna, Bengal) for sure success. Written Guarantee; anything you may demand legally; if unsatisfied. Strictly confidential. "Now we are a happy pair". W. Mayers, Cawnpore. "I have got the post" A. Mukerjee, 2, Mirzapur Street, Cal. "My wife is better now" A. Mitter, Chaibasa.
P 903

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board Bijapur. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 300-15-450 with permanent Travelling allowance at Rs. 100 per month provided a motor is kept. Only those persons who have passed B.E., or L.C.E., of the Bombay University should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads and buildings at least for one year. Applications should be addressed with testimonials, if any, to the undersigned before the 5th June next. Applications received after the date will not be recognised. (Sd.) RAGHAVENDRARAO, KEMBHAVI, President D. L. Board Bijapur. Bijapur, 9th March, 1925
A 22875

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES with honours in languages and having experience of teaching for Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot; S.T.C.'s preferred. Apply for terms, etc., to the undersigned before the end of March, 1925. (1) M. C. Kalbungi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, (2) M. R. SALI, Joint Secretaries, Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot.
A 22858

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY—WANTED—A trained ACCOUNTANT for the Office of the University of Lucknow. Only qualified and experienced men conversant with the correspondence Civil Account Code, Civil Service Regulations, Fundamental Leave Rules, P.W.D. and Medical Manuals need apply. Salary 175-10-275 per month. Applications stating age, academical qualifications, present pay and previous experience with copies of testimonials should be sent on or before the 25th March, 1925, to THE REGISTRAR, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
A 22857

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A capable SANSKRIT TEACHER. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Fort. Law Students need not apply.
A 888

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic educated youth desires POST as GENERAL CLERK or TYPIST. Good references. Apply Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 893

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WANTED—SECOND HAND MACHINERY and ENGINE a BOILER, a number of Gins Cotton Bailing Press and an Oil Press all in good working order. In detail please correspond to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 22870

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G M890

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
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WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Rly.
T M895

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P 22878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & CO., have removed their Office to first floor of Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, from this date.
March 16. 897

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Nauroz) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th March, 1925.
22863

FOR SALE

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22882

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1925-26 will be "Therapeutics" and for that of 1926-27 "Physiology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1925-26 will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 31st March, 1925.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

S. L. BHATIA,
M.D. (Cantab.),
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
22879

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" having arrived from Singapore, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged at No. 15, Victoria Dock. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

A. NEMAZEE & CO., Agents.
Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.
15, Ravelin Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th March, 1925. 898

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of building materials and metal and murum for the repairs of roads within the area of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Particulars can be obtained from the office of the undersigned before 23rd March, 1925, up to which date the Tenders will be received.

E. F. GOMEZ,
President,
Taluka Local Board,
South Salsette.
Office of the District Local Board,
Gazdar Hall,
Andheri, 12th March, 1925.
22885

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the sale of cast iron, Gun metal, steel, W. I. bars, etc., at the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
22862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies).

THE
NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,400,000 (with power to increase).

Divided into 14,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, payable as follows:—(1) Rs. 25 per Share on application and (2) Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. MATHRADAS GOKULDAS (Chairman), Mill Owner, Gamdevi.
2. SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI, J.P., Merchant, Mumbadevi, (Ex-Officio).
3. BENIPRASAD RAMKUMAR, of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi.
4. JOHARMAL BALKISHANDAS of Messrs. Mumraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi, (Ex-Officio).

BANKERS.

(1) The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Fort, Bombay.
(2) BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
(3) UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHANDABHAI & JASUBHAI, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MAMRAJ SHEONARAIN, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Naroda Road, AHMEDABAD.

OBJECTS.

The main object of the Company is to purchase and otherwise acquire from Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, belonging to the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Ahmedabad, with all the buildings plant and machinery and all stock-in-hand, cotton-in-process, yarn, coal, waste stores, etc., (and all which premises were purchased by the said Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal at an auction sale held on the 16th day of December, 1924,) at the price of Rs. 13,05,000 but otherwise on the same terms and conditions on which the same have been so purchased by them at such auction sale as aforesaid and on payment to them of all their costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said auction sale conveyance and all their other costs charges and expenses. The said Mills are at present being worked by the said Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal and the same are to be purchased by the Company as a going concern on payment of all their working costs charges and expenses.

The capital of the Company has been fixed at Rs. 1,400,000 divided into 14,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 25 is payable at the time of application and Rs. 75 on allotment. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 Shares. The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 40,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company, and the remuneration of the Directors is to be fixed by them not exceeding a sum of Rs. 100 for every meeting attended by them. Provisions are also made in Articles 124 and 125 of the Association for extra remuneration in special cases.

The Company will enter into and carry out the following agreements:—

(1) Agreement with Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Merchants, doing business at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay and Shivnarayan Surajmal also Merchants doing business at Mumbadevi in Bombay in the name, style and firm of Mamraj Sheonarain appointing them Managing Agents of the Company for a term of 51 years with a remuneration at the rate of 3½ per cent. on gross proceeds of all sales of yarn, cloth, waste and other articles manufactured by the Company.

(2) Agreement with Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and Shivnarayan Surajmal to purchase from them as a going concern the said Swadeshi Mills at Ahmedabad on the same terms (except as to price) on which the Mills have been purchased by them at an auction sale held on 16th December, 1924, and on payment to them of the price of Rs. 1,305,000 and of all their costs charges and expenses of the auction sale, conveyance, etc., and all working expenses.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the above agreement, and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Solicitors of the Company, at any time during business hours by intending subscribers.

(1) Shivnarayan Nemani, (2) Beniprasad Ramkumar and (3) Joharmal Balkisondas, who are Directors of the Company are interested in so far as is concerned the price of Rs. 13,05,000 and the payment of costs charges and expenses as aforesaid which are payable to them along with the other Vendors. They are also interested in the agency commission payable to the firm of Mamraj Sheonarain as some of the members thereof.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to Mamraj Sheonarain at Naroda Road in Ahmedabad or at Shaikh Memon Street in Bombay together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the allotment money.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1925.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LIMITED.

Messrs. MUMRAJ SHEONARAIN,

Gentlemen,—

With regard to the flotation of the above Company with a capital of Rs. 14 lakhs divided into 14,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, I hereby apply for and request you to get me allotted Shares of the Company and I have this day paid to you Rs. being application money in respect thereof at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me by the Directors of the Company after its formation and to pay the remainder of the amount due viz., Rs. 75 per Share on receiving notice of allotment, and I authorise you to get me registered as the holder of the said Shares at the proper time.

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION MONEY.
For the NEW SWADESHI MILLS of AHMEDABAD, LTD.

Received this day of 1925, on account of the New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Limited, from the sum of Rs. being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share upon Shares of Rs. 100 each of the abovenamed Company. The balance of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on allotment.

22873

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March, 1925, to the 8th April, 1925, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1924, payable on the 23rd April, 1925, to Ordinary Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 26th day of March, 1925.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th March, 1925. 22876

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 12/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 5 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1924, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th March, 1925, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register on 17th February, 1925, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1854 of 1923.

FAZULBHOY IBRAHIM AND CO., LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
HAJI ISMAIL NOORMAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order dated 1st day of September, 1924, and Decree dated 5th day of September, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Parel or Curry Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town of Bombay, comaining by admeasurement 9,019 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 648, 661, 662 and 759, and Collector's New Nos. 12627, B/12645, 12744, and New Survey Nos. 1/2531, 1A/2547, 1/2547, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 296, 297 (1), 297 (2) and 298 (5), 296 (1), 298 (1), 298 (3), 298 (4), 297 (5), 297 (6) and 55 (d), Street Nos. 53-54-54 (a), 55 (d), 55 (b), 55 (c), 54 (b) and 54 (c), 54 (d) and 54 (f), and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 70, Parel, Sewri Division, and bounded on or towards the North by Currey Road, on or towards the West by G. I. P. Railway on or towards the South by water drain and on or towards the East by Passage.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406-452 and 465, and New No. 12486, and New Survey No. 1/2833, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 2060 (1-C), Street No. 1056-c-c, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 215, Lower Parel Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, on or towards the South by the Public passage, on or towards the East by the footpath of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, and on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Kakaji Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22634

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2651 of 1923.

Messrs. SARABHAI DAHYABHAI, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
HANUMANBUX HARMUKHRAI ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed the above Suit against you for a sum of Rs. 6,415 interest and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, at the hearing of the Suit on the 24th March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.). Please take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated, this 16th March, 1925.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22881

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. SMART, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company, and of the liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.
DINSHAW D. SHROFF,
Liquidator.
22872

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4219 of 1921.

KRISHNARAO NARAYAN NAVALKER and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NARAYAN GANPATRAO NAVALKER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Vaitalwadi, now known as Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Kandawadi Public Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 292 and New No. 1138, Old Survey No. 519 and New Survey No. 7574, and Cadastral No. 220, Girgaum Division, and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 769 and Street No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading towards the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalker, on or towards the North by the Kandawadi Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULJI PRADHAN and PEREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Examiner Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22673

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ... Plaintiff.
vs.
MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414, and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand, and on or towards the South by the property of Lakmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 121, Esplanade Road.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22680

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF B. BARNES, Esq.,

JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT, INDORE RESIDENCY, C. I.

S. C. Suit No. 211 of 1924.

GHEESALAL, owner of the firm of Beharilal, through Amersingh, Mukhtar of Indore Residency ... Plaintiff.

V/s.

NATHMALDASS, owner of the firm of Radhakishen Nathmal, resident of Muhalla Naya Madhopura, Ahmedabad. ..... Defendant.

CLAIM:— RS. 570/-.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Court that the whereabouts of the defendant have not been traced by the plaintiff inspite of taking all the necessary steps for the purpose, it is therefore hereby notified that the above case will be heard ex-parte, on the 20th day of March, 1925, at 2 p.m. unless the defendants attend and defend the case on that date.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Court this 13th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) B. BARNES.
JUDGE
Small Cause Court,
Indore Residency, C. I.

Seal

MD. SHAFIULLAH,
Clerk of the Court. 22874

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HUSSEIN HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAFDANI, AHMED HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAFDANI AND MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAFDANI have contracted to sell free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned properties to our client AHMED ESMAIL AHMED. All persons having any claims or interest in to or upon the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3559 and Cadastral No. 1571 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3855 and Street No. 42 and bounded as follows: On the North by the property 2ndly hereinafter described, on the East by a private passage and partly by the said Ripon Road on the South by the property of Nurmahomed Fakir Mahomed and on the West by the property of Rajaram Kamathi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 193 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3559 and Cadastral No. 1571 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3854 (2) and Street No. 21A, and bounded on the North and West by the property of Rajaram Kamathi on the South by the property 1st hereinbefore described and on the East by private passage and partly by the said Ripon Road.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1925.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

22880

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. at Bombay Port Trust, Alexandra Dock No. "A" Shed, by order of the Bank concerned.

Mark	
J S C Bombay crossed.	281 Wrought Iron Round Bars, 15 tons, sizes 1¼ 1½, 1-5/8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and delivery order will be taken away within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co; will this day MONDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY: 6. 8 & 10.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST

THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR TWO WEEKS AND IS STARTING ON ITS THIRD.

The success of this picture has been so tremendous that the Management have decided to extend it for still another week.

Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wild fun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event,

FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE. HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.

HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.

PATHE GAZETTE

FELIX GETS LEFT

NO INCREASE IN PRICE THIS WEEK.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As 4 (including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M, and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

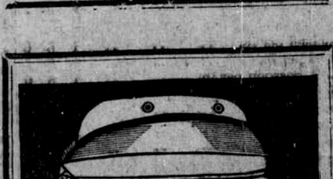
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
First Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
OR
SACHA HAKDAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p.m.
Week days Begins at 5 p. m.

CINE MADELEINE

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTHAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED Programme
BABRUVAHAN
AND COMIC
SLEEPY'S FORTUNE
Reduced Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1, 1-8.
DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
WEDNESDAY 18th March, 1925 at P. M. 8-30.
SHAKUNTALA
SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.
NAND KUMAR
Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Manager.



THE "ASOKA" TOPEE

is made from selected Extra Thick Bengal Pith and covered with superior quality White Felt, complete with Chin strap lined with cambric:

"LIGHT AS FEATHER"
EXTRA SUPERFINE QUALITY

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL WEEK'S CELEBRATIONS
AND
OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"
223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION
18th to 26th MARCH 1925—Daily 3 to 11 p. m.
Side Shows consisting of booths of Indian made goods.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS and MUSICAL CONCERTS

WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND.

THE EXHIBITION will be opened by The Hon. Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH Kt., C. I. E., at 7-15 P. M. on the 18th inst.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM. JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS
SEE SPLENDID GLITTERING ICEBERG DECORATION BY MR. AMIN.
LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRYA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

SOAP MAKING DEMONSTRATION BY Mr. A. B. GODREJ will be shown at the Exhibition with lectures. Students who want to learn will have to pay Rs. 25/- for a complete course of 3 days.

Entrance Fee 4 Annas. Season Pass Rs. 3/6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14.
S S Clan Macbride, Brocklebank, London
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh

DEPARTURES.

March 15.
S S Tacoma Maru, Kojinia, Kobe
S S Jolatarang, Lawson, Akyab
S S Knowsley Hall, Daves, Karachi
S S Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.

LOADING.

March 14.
Steamer Domala for London.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3,009 tons, Captain F Brocklebank, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain J S Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tacoma Maru:—The O S K steamer Tacoma Maru, 3642 tons, Captain J Kojima sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Knowsley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2708 tons, Captain R Davies, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia, 4085 tons, Captain G D Zoppo, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(SATURDAY, March 14, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
2 Nankunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
7 Modasa 5566, K'chi 17/3 M M & Co.
9 City of Paoua 4766, Karachi, 21/3 K N Co.
10 Haggergate 3369, P. Said, 17/3, L Dreyfus and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
12 Andijk 4637, Cal. 14-3 E D Sassoon.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.
17 Egremont 5258 N York, 17/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe, 14/3/25, N Y Kaisha.
15 Gorgistan 2916, P. Gulf 18/3 A Nemazee & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Carina, 3437, Venice N F. I. Triestino.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 15/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
K Sheka Maru, 3385, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Atna due about 21st March, Agent Graham T. Co.
Bonares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algie due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.
Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & C S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 14.
S S Aquileia for Constantinople:—31 cwt mendi powder A H Dial.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp:—250 cwt casein Amin and Sons 119 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 48 bales hemp G Mawjee; 200 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 80 bales hemp T M Meghji.

S S Cormia for Trieste:—80 cwt zedory roots E Virji and Co; 27 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co; 60 cwt gum olibanum E Virji and Co. 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1064 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Cormia for Venice:—55 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 392 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—3002 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 50 bales cotton fly M Mafatlal and Co; 50 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co; 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 60 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 369 bales wool D Kundanmall.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—50 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Devanha for Marseilles:—75 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Devanha for Hamburg—138 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 59 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Egremont for New York:—32 bales cotton waste S Kanaji and Co.

S S Burmese Prince for Leith:—19000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—90 cwt poppyseed S Gordhandas; 100 cwt jarkotcha (drugs) S Gordhandas.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—500 cwt casein flour Polson Mfg Co.

S S Damala for London—4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 28 tons tin clippings The Asiatic Petroleum Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp C Peraj and Co. 1100 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Damala for Hamburg:—42 cwt gum karaya J Moolchand and Co; 415 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Damala for Constantinople:—1 case elcha seed and sandalwood oil A A Kadar; 3 pots rosa oil A A Kadar; 1 pot cardamom oil A A Kadar; 1 pot sandalwood oil A A Kadar; 2 pots koolfa oil A A Kadar.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Alipore for Moji:—100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton C Oomersey and Co.

S S Tacoma Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Hongkong:—100 cwt gum arabic Hajiani Bros; 50 cwt appricots Hajiani Bros; 30 cwt hingda Hajiani Bros.

S S Saka Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Yokkaichi:—1800 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1270 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 14.
S S Nizam from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison & Co Ltd—From Calcutta:—599 bales paper; 50 bales hessian cloth; 80 bales gunnies; 40 bales b twills; 21 cases ink; 44 cases medicines; 400 casks road tar; 913 kegs paint; 78 drums paint 24 drums red boottopping; 20 drums kiricide; 2067 drums linseed oil; 22 drums tarpsol; 20 drums enamel; 7 crates enamel 89 coils rope; 51 bags betelnuts.

From Madras:—6 cases aniline colour; 500 cases vegetable products; 22 packages hing; 26 bales cotton waste; 60 bundles cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—110 bales cotton; 54 bales cotton yarn; 11 packages aniline dyes; 47 cases aniline dyes; 96 cases tea; 35 robbins cardamoms; 7 bags cardamoms; 342 bags coffee; 345 bundles gunnies.

From Cochin:—350 cases cocoanut oil; 333 bundles coir rope.

From Ponani:—2694 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—266 bales cotton; 81 bales cotton waste; 150 baskets dry ginger; 19 bundles venga wood bark; 2260 bags cocoanuts; 291 bags turmeric.

From Badagara:—189 bags cocoanuts 460 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—550 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—74 bags soap nuts; 43 bags pepper; 21 bags copra; 299 bags cocoanuts.

From Pondicherry:—31 bales cotton waste.

S S Jalayoti from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and reduced:—From Rangoon:—82465 bags rice; 975 bags cotton seed; 360 bags moong; 65 bags chola; 1523 bags millet; 318 bags white beans.

S S Jalatarang from Moulmein, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and reduced:—From Moulmein:—47920 bags rice; 217 pieces teak squares.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

KARACHI, March 13.

The budget estimates of the Karachi Municipality for 1925/26 show the income at Rs. 3,109,900 and opening balance on 1st April at a deficit of Rs. 21,512. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,170,546 leaving a deficit of Rs. 82,158. The local municipality has sanctioned 12½ lakhs for providing new water mains in the city.—A. P.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 14,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	S/S Ceylon Maru	17th Mar.'25	12 Noon.
4				
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6.	Singapore (")			
7.	Strai s Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, March 16, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJEE.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL OF RULE NISI TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

107-22—1956-18—Relé and Co, Govindlal Bansilal and ors v Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Manchersha and N, Little and Co.

1-23—1956-18—Merwanji K and Co, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Rele and Co, Merwanji K and Co, N C Dalal and Co, Manchersha and N.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

92-24—2892-21—Rustomji and G, Jehangir Framji Bharucha v Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and anr, Jamsedji R and D.

93-24—2122-24—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji v Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, Matubhai J and M.

97-24—4862-21—Hiralal and Co, The Galliara Electric and Trading Co v C B Desai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Dikshit M and Co.

97-24—3261-23—Malvi M E and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Joharmal and anr, Vachha and Co.

101-24—454-21—Patell and E, Premsukh Uderam and anr v Thakersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

107-24—4846-23—Crawford B and Co, A H Wheeler and Co v Nawabzada Mahomed Habibulla Khan and ors, Little and Co.

108-24—1010-22—Surveyor and Co, Mulji Purshotam and ors v Mahomed Husein Mahomed Syed and ors, Surajmal and Co.

109-24—48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mottabhai Babaji Rane and ors, Nanu H and Co, Sukhtanker and G, In person, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

112-24—1452-24—Purnanand C and J, Ratansey Jetha v Damoder Devidas, Motichand and D.

118-24—2669-24—Payne and Co, Habib Rawji v The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Mulla and M.

120-24—2171-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd v Ganeshdas Jethmal, Patell and E.

121-24—2244-23—Shah and Co, K K Mody and Co v Mahomedbhai Abdool Husein and Co, Nanu H and Co.

123-24—3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand v Khodidas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.

74-23—3398-19—Dayalji and Co, Samarthbai v Jumnadas Morarji Bhatia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

8-25—720-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khatizabai Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy v Sukanbai Hussonally Sussomanji Boatwalla and anr, Pochha and Co, Little and Co.

14-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Lilladher v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Maneklal and Co, Dikshit Dh and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3582-24—Payne and Co, Valimahomed Dossa v Haji Sidiq Dosa, Crawford B and Co.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Hurmukhrai Rummanarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2610-24—Khandwalla and Ch, Lalji Monji v Shankerrao Vithalrao Kadam, Mantlal and K.

61-25—Dallas and Co, Maneckbai Burjorji Reporter v Miyan Ahmed Miya Khandwani and anr, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CASES (RENT SUITS).

3769-24—Shroff and L, Kanmahomed Cassumbhoy v W Dillan and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

46-25—Wadia G and Co, Bomanji Mancherji Gagrat v Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Jehangir and S.

114-25—Shroff and L, Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors v Chaudhri Bros and anr, Thakoredas and D.

940-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Hormasji Sorabji v Maulabux Azgarali and ors, Rustomji and G.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sidiq Shushtry v Sassoon Ezekiel.

2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Sathbhai and ors v Jethathbai Lalji and ors.

3978-24—G B Pandya, Kurbanhusein Rehmatally v Adarji Hormasji and ors.

26-25—Tyabji D and Co, Dayabhai and anr v Abdul Husein Jafferji and ors, In person.

4032-24—Little and Co, Shaikh Meherbakhan Haji Kaderbux v Mrs V Ackrill, Payne and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Dayashanker Devshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.

4388-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Dwarkadas Haridas v Kharashanker Bhagwanji and ors, Mulla and M.

70-25—Bhaishanker K and G, Damji Devsi and anr v Gandhi Naranjas Bechar.

435-25—Payne and Co, Parmanand Jadavji Mody v M Standage.

97-25—Shamrao M and H, Dr. Pirozshah Pallonji Daruwalla and anr, Rustomji Jamsetji Choksy.

SHORT CAUSES.

3623-24—Mantri and Co, Husseinally Mulla Noorudin v Mulla Mahomedally Mulla Buxubhai and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3427-24—Vachha and Co, Ismail Gafoor Gassum v Esoof Ismail Killedar, Dastur and Co.

935-24—Motichand and D, Jesingbhai M Dalal v Jethalal D Sanghani, N D Bhatt.

4137-24—Mantri and Co, Asmabai Adamji Babooji and another, Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co.

4139-24—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Goculdas Doesa v Ismail Gafoor Kasum, Vachha and Co.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

3524-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomedalli Hakimji Bai Amtoobai, Tayaballi A. Dodiwalla, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co. v C A Gavar and Co., Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

3414-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhai Lalji Sujan and Co. v Jamal Bros Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

4142-24—Sukhtanker and G, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, and others, Hormusji S Mistry, Pathe and Co.

The Additional Secretary, Ahmadiyya Community, wires from Batala that the persecution of Ahmadies still continues at Kabul and Afghan authorities are also arresting certain non-Ahmadies on suspicion.

COMMERCIAL.

London, Mar. 13.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4/6/4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 steady.

London, Mar. 13.
Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 33/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.
5 per cent since 5th inst.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £640.166

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	..
Fcs Demand.	674
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	207
Japan	115 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Mar. 13.

Stockholam	17.76
Christiania	31.21
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.82

New York, Mar 13.
Demand Bills 4.78.50

London Mar 13.
Exchange on London in Paris 92.90
Exchange on London in Germany 20,120,000M.
Exchange on London in Italy 117,75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 13.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 13/16

London, Mar. 13.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 53/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5/3/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/8+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 77 13/16+1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 3/4 Unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 1/2 Unchanged.
Consols 2/2 per cent 57 1/8 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4.
(Indian Stock 3 1/2 (Sterling Loan) 68 Unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 Unchgd.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 14.
Ready:—21-12-3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Fagan	21-11-6	21-12-3		21-12-3
Chitor	21-14-0	21-14-6		21-14-6
Visak	21-15-6	22-0-0		22-0-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—4—0
Visak 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 14.
Ready:—12-8-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	72-5-0	72-7-0		72-7-0
Chitor	72-9-0	72-11-0		72-11-0
Visak	72-9-0	72-12-0		72-12-0

(Teji Mandi.
Chitor 1—2—0
Visak 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Azur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1825
Indian Dy.& Blg	230	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-6-3	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	490	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Kooria Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	160	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	122-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill	220	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	700	New India	14-8
New City	292-8	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	85	Scindia Steam	6-10
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	647-8
Birla	18-8	B'bay Telephone	29-8
Madhavji	180	„ Uganda	57
Madhaorao Scindia	55	„ Burma New	90
Manekji Petit	2650	Br. Burma Petrol	1-12
		Tata Oil	13-8

SHARES.

London, Mar. 13.
Honkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/2
P. and O. Bank 11 1/4
Eastern Bank £63/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 14.

After the recent decline Reuter reports to-day 1 to 5 points up in New York futures. Early the market declined on speculative selling and some long liquidation but later improved on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 14 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Sentiment affected by weakness in grain market, but spot situation shows decided strength."

Although a slight recovery reported from New York, the Marwari Bzaar opened this morning easier at Rs. 476 1/2 i.e. half a rupee less than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 479. Going down by half a rupee on scattered selling at the market further improved to Rs. 481 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 481 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 483 on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 482 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 487 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 491 on Bazar operators buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 472 and steadily advanced to Rs. 478 on Commission Houses buying, tht same rate ruled at Rs. 4 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal March, May and July were quoted at Rs. 434 Rs. 432 and Rs. 436 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and the enquiry from Exporters were moderate, local millwalas were buying sparingly.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

Bombay, March 14.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	482 1/2
„ „ „	July-Aug.	492 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	437 1/2
„ „	May	436
„ „	July	440
Fine Oomra	March	479

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	445/50	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	..	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	445	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	475/85	..
Nagpur	.. .. ..	450/60	475/85	..
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	445	465/70	..
Pulgaon	„ „	455/50	475/80	..
Dhamangaon	„ „	440/5	465/70	..
Amraoti	„ „	435/45	465/75	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45	465/70	..
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	450/55	..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	445	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	495/500	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	505/10	March
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	+25
Muthia	Fine „	..	..	+15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	535	..	..
Westerns	„	475/95	..	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	520/15	..	..
Cambodia	„	545/60	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

14th March 1925.

New York Market 13th March

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.10	Mar.		25.15	+05
25.40	May	25.46+06	25.43	+03
25.68	July		25.69	+01
25.07	Oct.		25.08	+01

New York spot on 12th March, 25.50—40; New Orleans 25.45—35.

Telegraphic market advices:—Further long liquidation and speculative selling well taken on limits.

May highest 25.59 (10.19 a.m.), lowest 25.28 (12.02 p m.), range .31 points.

Liverpool Market 13th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.87	Mar.			13.77	—10
13.95	May	13.80—15	13.80—15	13.81	—14
13.98	July	13.32—16		13.85	—13
13.67	Oct.			13.54	—13
	Egyptian				
33.80	May			33.68	—12
31.80	July			31.73	—07

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 12.10 p.m.: Light to moderate showers in Oklahoma.

(2) Cabled 1 p.m.: Market recting after recent advance; technically strengthening market. If rain in Texas, would probably cause further reaction, but underlying situation very strong. Advise purchases.

(3) Cabled 4.35 p.m.: Steady market. Heavy trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.79 1/8.

(4) Cabled 5.15 p.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—No rain in sight, high dry winds.

CLOSING PRICES: AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Futures at New York:—
New York, Mar. 14.

Mar.	25.53+.38
May	25.77+.34
July	25.90+.30
Oct.	26.50+.42

Liverpool Mar. 14.
Cottou Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

Mar.	13.78+.01
May	13.83+.02
July	13.86+01
Oct.	13.55+.01

London, Mar 14.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 15/16 steady.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 13.
Future at New York:—

Mar.	25.15+.05
May	25.43+.05
July	25.69—.01
Oct.	25.08+.01

Contton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—
Liverpool, Mar, 13.

Mar.	13.77—.10
May	13.81—.14
July	13.85—.13
Oct.	13.54—.13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 14.
Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.	13.78+.01
May	13.82+.01
July	13.86+.01
Oct.	13.55+.01
Dec.	13.44+.03
Jan.	13.39+.02
Mar.	13.30+.2

COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 13.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales.
Total Day's on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 Bales
Universal Standard 14.04 Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 36.70
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Mar.	25.22
May	25.52
July	25.77
New York Noon Call.	
Mar.	25.06
May	25.36
July	25.60
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Mar.	25.53
May	25.76.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 13.
COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 26000
Day's Exports to Continent 8000

Mar.	25.15+.05
May	25.43+.03
July	25.69+.01
Oct.	25.08+.01

Spot Cotton at New York 25.50 Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.45 „
one of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans.

May	25.44—.01
July	25.63 Unchgd.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 21 5/16.
Demand Bills 4.73.10.
Foreign Mined 68.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Future Delivery Prices:—
Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Mar.	13.72—.15
Apl.	13.70—.17
May	13.79—.16
July	13.83—.15
Aug.	13.72—.15
Oct.	13.53—.14
Dec.	13.40—.14
Jan.	13.37—.12

EGYPTIANS

May	33.65—.15
July	31.70—.10
London 12th Belgium,	9468.
Athens	31750.

Cuban Sugar 14 5/8 March Paid.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Mar.	35.23—.17
Apl.	34.43—.12
May.	33.68—.12
June	32.63—.12
July	31.73—.07
Aug.	30.83—.12
Sep.	29.55—.15
Oct.	28.30—.15
Nov.	24.98—.02
Dec.	24.43—.02
Jan.	23.98—.02

Manchester Market:—Slow-Cloth dea- and poor—Yarns:—Easier and Dull.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Mar.	13.17—.10
Apl.	13.72—.15
May	13.81—.14
June	13.80—.14
July	13.85—.13
Aug.	13.73—.14
Sep.	13.63—.14
Oct.	13.54—.13
Nov.	13.43—.13
Dec.	13.41—.13
Jan.	13.37—.12
Feb.	13.32—.12
Mar.	13.28—.12

Tone:—Barely steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—
Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Mar.	13.78.+01
May	13.82+.01
July	13.86+.01
Oct.	13.55+.01
Dec.	13.44+.03
Jan.	13.39+.03
Mar.	13.30+.02

EGYPTIANS:

May	34.00+.32
July	32.00+.27

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Mar. 13.

Scinde	Good	11.05
	Fully Good	11.45
	Fine	11.85
Bengal	Good	11.15
	Fully Good	11.55
	Fine	11.9.
Oomra	Good	11.70
	Fully Good	12.10
	Fine	12.50
Broach	Good	11.90
	Fully Good	12.30
	Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 13.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 193000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 34,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 122000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 41000. Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. 1157000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 967000 Bales.
LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS
Total Actual Export 4000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 68000 Bales.
Total Imports 81000 Bales.
Total Stock 1099000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 52630 Bales.
Water Twist 1/10 1/2
Printer cloth 45/9

JAVA SUGAR

London, Mar. 13.
Fine White Java C. and F Calcutta.
17/10 1/2 June/July Sellers.
17/10 July/Sep Sellers.
17/3 Oct/Dec Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.
17/5 1/2 Oct./Dec. Sellers.
17/6 1/4 Oct/Dec. Selleers.
Holders were firm, but buyers were not following the advance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 14.
(6-30 p. m.)
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68 0 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 7 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 2 0
Mowraseed	9 10 0	10 2 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 12 0
Castroseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seed Ready		
Delivery	.. .. ..	....
Jira	15 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 9 6	
Linseed, May	13 14 9	

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 13.
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 683 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rosario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 64/6 68/9 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Australian 68/6 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Choice White Karachi 64/7 1/2 Feb/Mar paid and buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 63/9 Feb/Mar. Value.
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 66/- Apl/Mar. Sellers.

LINSEED

London, Mar. 13.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £23 3/14.
Apl./May Sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Somewhat easy.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 48 1/8 Mar Apl Sellers.
Raw Linseed Months 47/9 May/Aug Done and Buyers.

London, Mar. 13.
Linseed La Plata Argentine was steady but closed quiet and easier at £21 7/8 selling for March April and £22 1/8 paid for Mar./Apl Shipment to Liverpool.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 3/4 Mar./Apl. Sellers.
Dull and easier.
Rapeseeds, Toria Ferozepore Real Bold £20 3/8 afloat.
Rapeseed Toria £21 Mar/Apl. sellers and £21 1/8 paid for Apl./Mar Shipment to Italy.
Firmly held and little doing.
Business was done to-day in Wheat Parcels Choice White Karachi for May/June at 64/7 1/2

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 13.
Karachi Barley Nominal.

METALS.

London, Mar. 13.
English best Selected Copper. £67
Standard Copper G.M.B £63 3/4.
Copper Braziers £82 1/2.
Yellow Metal 73/4
Hard Spelter 30 1/4 Noml.
Corrugated Sheets £76 1/4

London, Mar. 13.
Tin Block 225 0 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, March 14.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass; English	.. ..	3/4	60	0	0
Do	.. ..	1	60	0	0
Do	.. ..	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	.. ..	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	.. ..	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	.. ..	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 14.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pas Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1	..	57	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2	..	66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2	..	68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66	4	0
„ 1 1-4	..	67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2		0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2		0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2		0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2		0	13	0
David	No. 10 1-2		0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2		0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2		0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4		0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2		0	11	3
Light-boase	No. 6 1-2		0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1		1	5	9
„	No. 42—2		1	7	9
„	No. 20		1	0	9
„	No. 32		1	5	3

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 13.
Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 Apl/-May Sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot 19 1/2 March.
Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 14.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th March, 1925.

Cotton	16670	Bales.
Wheat	6940	Cwts
Linseed	20900	„
Rape etc.	2080	„
Gingellyseed	4090	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	1888	„
Castorseed	8332	„
Rice	907	„
Myrabollams	3533	„
Cottonseed	9549	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2445	„
Juwar	523	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	9	„
Bajri	2826	„
Coal	1639	Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 15

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Clabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	3	0

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 15.

The depression over Ceylon yesterday moved Northwards and now lies off the south Coromandel Coast. It caused nearly general rain in Malabar, and local rain in Coorg and Southeast Madras with a few falls in South Hyderabad. The weather remains unsettled.

The chief amounts are:—Mangalore one and a half inches; Calicut three; Cochin one; Pamban three quarters. Negapattam one; and Coddalore one half.

Forecast:—Extension on to the North Madras Coast.

MADRAS, March 14.

The total amount of rainfall in Madras during the recent storm was 2 inches 54 cents.

CYCLONIC STORM.

MADRAS, March 15.

A cyclonic storm of moderate intencity is reported in the Bay of Bengal from three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The centre now lies north of Ceylon. The signal is still hoisted on the Madras Harbour indicating that the centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port. On enquiry the Associated Press has learnt that no vessel now on the seas has been so far affected. The Presidency Port Officer notifies that the depression over North Ceylon is apparently moving northwards causing squally weather with heavy rain on the South Coromandel Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 13.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.708	
Temperature of Air	78.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0	„
Dew Point	70.1	„
Relative humidity of Air	76%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	„
Minimum do. do.	70.9	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NNE, WNW, N.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	118	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	fs.
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14	9 30	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	15	1 55	27 7	15	8 0	16 4
		14 38	27 2		20 14	19 7
M.	16	2 35	29 9	16	8 44	16 0
		15 31	26 7		21 9	20 9
Tu.	17	3 23	26 1	17	9 42	17 7
		16 29	26 1		22 35	21 0
W.	18	4 25	25 2	18	11 0	17 6
		18 7	25 9		..	..
Th.	19	5 49	24 8	19	0 33	21 1
		19 37	26 3		12 28	17 7
Fri.	20	7 27	24 9	20	1 58	20 3
		20 45	27 2		13 46	17 4

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUTES OPEN WEAK.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

In the share market jutes opened weak after the holidays owing to the fall in the price of the raw material and hessians. There was not much accumulation of outside orders and business was more or less of a speculative nature. In coals only a few transactions were recorded at unchanged rates. Teas registered hardly any alterations. Rungamatee however recovered to some extent. In miscellaneous nothing of interest that calls for comment. In Government securities a firmer tone generally prevailed on buying orders from Bombay. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 58/1, 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 67/2, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 97/4, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 Rs. 94/5. 5 1/2 per cent. bonds 1928 103/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/12, do 1927 100/14, do 1930 102/4, do 1932 103/2, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 102/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 351.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 76.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Dunbar 191/8, Kesoram 5/9.

Jutes:—Alliance 666/8, Auckland 502, Barnagore 177, Belvedere 571, Birla 9, Caledonian 623/8, Champdany 211, Chevio 295/8, Clive 47/4, Craig 5/12, Delta 53, Fort Gloster 1057/8, Fort William 430, Gourepore 823, Hooghly ord 92, do pref 4/12, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand 9/10, Kanknarrah 480, Lansdowne 367, Lawrence 676, National 31/10, New Central 603, Northbrook 62, Presidency 8/2, Reliance 64/8, Standard 486, Union pref 110.

Coals:—Bansjorah 12/6, Gopalichuck 9/6, Jainty Central 6, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20/8, Ondal 15/8, Raneegunge 47/8, Samla and Kendra 10/12, South Karanpore 10/8, Union 17/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 12. Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/12, Burn and Co 6 per cent. pref 85, Associated Hotels pref 69, Burma Corporation 9/4, British India Corporation ord 4/12, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/8, Cawnpore Sugar 28/8.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat pref 105, Batelli 6/4, Loobah 16/8, Lackatoorah 28/4, Namburnadi 11/8, New Samanbagh 39/12, New Torai 17, Patrakola 869/8, Rungamatee 328, Tezpore 12/8, Tumsong pref 90.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.—A. P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

"KILLING SOUL OF REFORM"

C. P. COUNCIL'S VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 14.

To-day the Central Provinces Legislative Council met at 12 p.m. in the Council Chamber with Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Deputy President, in the Chair. The visitors' galleries were not much crowded. At the question time Government answered to a question put by Mr. D. K. Kane, Swarajist member from Berar that Government did not propose to stop holding of the Durbars as those Durbars play a very important part in the life of the people. To another question put by Mr. K. P. Vaidya, local Swarajist, Government stated that no reference was ever made to the Deputy Commissioners of the province for inviting their opinions regarding the effects of the Government propaganda and the advisability of fresh elections. While replying to another question, Mr. Nelson, Chief Secretary to Central Provinces Government, replied that the total expenditure incurred on account of the Divisional Durbars was more than Rs. 10,000 and a half.

After questions were over, Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe replaced Rao Bahadur Naidu in the presidential chair. Dr. Moonje, leader of the opposition stood up and asked leave for moving an adjournment of the House to discuss the Muddiman Committee's Enquiry Report, which was held by the president in order and was granted by the House. The motion will be considered at four o'clock in the afternoon if His Excellency the Governor does not disallow the same. Mr. Gulam Mohiuddin suggested that the consideration of the Reforms Enquiry Committee be taken at the end of this year's session as many had not yet read the Muddiman Committee's Report. But his suggestion was not paid any heed to by the House. Then the Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member moved on behalf of the Government several motions for demands for grants under several heads. The discussion over the demands was dull for some time, but in the latter part of the day the debate took a lively turn. As soon as the demand for about half a crore of rupees under general administration (reserved) was taken up several prominent Swarajists, who were so long rather observing taciturnity took active part in the debate. Dr. Moonje while supporting Mr. Khaparde's motion for the reduction of Rs. 200 under travelling allowance said that the Swarajists being perfectly disciplinary in all their actions would never tolerate any want of discipline on the part of the Government officials whether high or low. The speaker concluded that the system under which such pernicious incentive, which contributes to so much lack of discipline will be opposed by the Swaraj Party with all possible emphasis they command. Mr. Rao while supporting Mr. Khaparde's motion said that though in the Central Legislature, the Swarajists have almost adopted similar attitude towards the budget, no Government official whether British or Indian deemed it his right to parade the country with the avowed object of maligning the Swarajya Party, which was absolutely constitutional. Moreover, asked Mr. Rao, why should not the British element in the local Government instead of Indians like Sir Moropant Joshi carry on this vicious propaganda against the Swarajists.

UNKINDEST CUT.

Mr. Khaparde while replying to the debate thought that this was the unkindest cut of all which he could inflict on the Government by way of a censure and ultimately the motion was carried by 36 votes against 23, all the Swarajists solidly voting for Mr. Khaparde's amendment. Another motion under the said head to abolish the special pay of the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries was defeated only seven members voting for the motion and 24 against. Many Swarajists abstained from voting on this motion. The Swarajists again defeated the Government and carried the motion for the total abolition of the Divisional Commissioners, Government refusing to press for a division. After few motions for reduction were carried including one for Jaglias and Mahars, the Council was adjourned at about 3-20, till 4 o'clock when Dr. Moonje's motion for the adjournment of the House will be considered.

MOST RETROGRADE STEP.

Reassembling after lunch at 4-0 p.m. Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swarajists, while moving his motion for the adjournment to consider the Muddiman Enquiry Committee's Report said the publication of this monumental document is bound to affect the vital interests of the people of India. This report is absolutely disappointing, most inadequate and in some important respects a definite retrograde if looked purely from the constitutional point of view. The whole soul of the Reform Act consisted in two important halves, one was concerning the Governor's powers and the other regarding the powers of the Ministers. So far as I have been able to go through this report, I may at once say that the very soul of the Government of India Act's constitutional position has been set at nought and the Governor has been still retained in all the true colours of a bureaucratic hard master. The powers of the Ministers according to the report have been vitally curtailed. The expressions used in the report regarding the Ministers' relations with the interests and classes are too vague and wide and will cover almost everything we can dream of. The general review of the report is almost an attempt to see that the interests of the Service should be safeguarded. If any example of fine discipline, which our rulers aim at is wanted it will be found in the way in which mere secretaries working under the Ministers can catch the ears of the provincial satraps behind the back of the Ministers, their real masters. It is the privilege of the people to choose their own Ministers and to do away with this most important right is to kill the very soul of the Reform Act. The Committee has miserably failed to provide any remedy regarding the responsibility of the Ministers. Hence it was that we, the Swarajists in C. P. have deemed it to be our solemn duty to exercise our rights in voting our own salary to the Ministers with a view to compel the Government to satisfy our legitimate demands and aspirations. When the real atmosphere of co-operation was created, then alone we would take care to maintain the dignity of the Ministers by voting reasonable salary. Until then, we will certainly vote only Rs. 2 and not a pie more.

ANOTHER PINDARI WAR FARE.

This whole farce according to Dr. Moonje was enacted with the clear views of taking undue advantage of the peoples helplessness. The whole question of purse has been kept tight in the hands of the Finance Department and was thus most anomalous. According to Dr. Moonje the only remedy was to set apart the two halves of the purse for the two separate halves of the Government. We do welcome dyarchy, because it gives us the fine opportunity to measure our own strength with the bureaucratic rule. The speaker then narrated an interesting story as to how the Brahmins, who received sumptuous alms at the hands of an Indian King were allowed to be molested by some rowdies specially kept to deprive the said Brahmins of their possessions. The money and time spent over this whole farce of enquiry was simply wasted. It seemed as if this was another Pindari warfare and if the money of the Indians is thus destined to be wasted, then the people of all shades of political opinions will unanimously join in condemning this report, which is only a disgrace to the honour and self-respect to the Indian people. Dr. Moonje concluded his speech with glowing tributes to Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi, Home Member and Mr. S. M. Chitnavis for having made a very strong case against the most unworkable dyarchial form of Government, though for other political purposes he would fight with them the bitterest possible battle, he was capable of fighting.

After this stirring speech Mr. Kale from Berar, Mr. Joshi from Nimar, Mr. Thakur Chhedilal from C. P. Hindi, Mr. Sita Charan Dube, Liberal, Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister to C. P. Government and Dr. Khare, local Swarajist delivered splendid speeches in condemning in no mistaken terms the most retrograde report of the Enquiry Committee. The speech of Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister was much appreciated especially when he condemned the dyarchy in the clearest possible terms. After an hour's dicussion the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen on behalf of the Government stated that the attitude of the officials will be absolutely neutral and that they will not take any active part in the debate and will simply watch with interest the trend of debate that was going on and would be prepared to give their view when called upon to do so by the higher authorities, who were alone responsible for appointing this Committee of enquiry.

Mr. Gavai, representing the Depressed Classes welcomed that part of the report, which increased representation of his community and thought any power given to higher classes irrespective of claims of his own people would be a great calamity. Mr. Jeyavant, Liberal member, also joined in the wholesale condemnation on behalf of his Liberal friends. After Dr. Moonje had replied to the debate with a fine speech the motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

NO REVIVAL OF DYARCHY.

DR. KHARE'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 13.

While supporting the amendment of Mr. K. P. Vaidya fixing the Ministers' salaries at Rs. 2, Dr. Khare, local Swarajist, made the following speech in to-day's sitting, which was very much appreciated by the whole House as it clearly and in terse terms explained Swarajists' policy of obstruction. Dr. Khare said, I rise to support my friend Mr. Vaidya. It is a known fact all over India that our Party, the Swaraj Party, came to this House with a fixed political purpose. They did not come here to work the Reforms, but wreck them. This is known all the world over. Well, they succeeded in the Central Provinces as well as in Bengal to some extent. The result was that Dyarchy was killed, or if not actually killed, it was almost in a state of suspended animation (Laughter). Seeing this fact the Bureaucracy in their wise mind thought that unless they revived it it was of no use. Therefore, to revive it from that corpselike condition or that of suspended animation they appointed a Committee of witch doctors commonly known as the Muddiman Committee. The doctors themselves differed and presented their separate reports, the majority and the minority reports, and the result is that the patient is suffering now as before. Before the Muddiman Committee everybody of importance or consequence who gave any evidence has clearly and emphatically condemned the system of Dyarchical Government. The Minority Report favours Provincial Autonomy with some reservations and the Majority Report is not only unsatisfactory but it is retrograde and I think it is a great camouflage. Now, Sir, is it open to any member of our Party to consent or to be a willing party in this bureaucratic attempt to revive Dyarchy? Only recently, only to-day, what has Mr. Shastri said about the Muddiman Report? He says that even the Mahomedans and the Moderates have got no case for confidence in the Government. Every party in the country, the non-Brahmins, the Swarajists, Liberals and Independents, they all condemn it. Nobody wants it. I cannot realize the position in which anybody says, "We do not want Dyarchy" and votes for the salaries of the Ministers. It is simply inconsistent. Some allegations have been made re: defection in our Party. There may have been or there may not have been infections in our Party. Propaganda work was done in Berar. Perhaps—I do not know—my Berar friends may have been victimized by it. But I warn my friends here not to be victimized by such propaganda made here in this House. We certainly did not come here to reap the benefits of the Reforms. We came here with a clear political mission. Well, Sir, this question of Ministers' salaries is placed before us in this Budget in the shape of a bucket of water. This bucket of water is placed before the horse and I leave it to the good sense of the horse with full confidence that he knows whether to drink the water or to kick the groom (cheers).

MADRAS PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

Madras is not going to lag behind in expressing its severe condemnation of the Muddiman Committee's Proposals. A public meeting has been called for Saturday next, under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and I understand that an adjournment motion will be brought forward in the Legislative Council, when it meets next week. The principle of grievances before supplies is also proposed to be urged next week at the time of voting on grants by Mr. Pantalu Iyer's motions for the reduction of total grants under Land Revenue and Excise in both of which Government have consistently flouted public opinion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

Mr. C. Venkataramana Iyengar has given notice of his intention to raise a discussion in the local Legislative Council on the unsatisfactory nature of the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee by moving the adjournment of the Council on the 16th instant or on such other date as might be fixed by the President.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S FAITH.

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the course of a public appeal in the press after referring to the recent developments in Indian politics says that it is impossible for the people of this province not to realise that the only political programme before the country that has a chance of success, if only it is earnestly persisted in, is that of the Swarajya party. He calls upon the Swarajists and those who sympathise with them to organise themselves actively with a view to capture a clear majority in the Local Legislative Council and all the elected seats in the Assembly allotted to this province at the next elections. He also urges the Swarajists to capture all local bodies and thus strengthen their hold on the councils and the country.—A. P.

WORLD ENTERTAINERS.

A MAGNIFICENT START.

The World's Entertainers opened a brilliant season on Saturday night—something between the enduring domesticities of Harry Lauder's songs and the buoyont galeties of Miss Lee White.

The house was crowded and there was no lack of appreciation.

The triumph of the night belonged to Victor Prince who by his combination of unique art and local atmosphere gave a magnificent account of himself. In the rich cascade of wit, we doubt, if any other company ever delivered the goods as the World's Entertainers.

For charming performance at the piano you require an artist in the full flourish of coloured drapery, but the violin seems to accord with the drooping fortune and tattered clothes. Magini, the wizard of the violin, is an artist of florid distinction. The antics of the policeman gave relief to the diversions of Magini.

As Prince in "Cindrella", there was a charming touch in the performer of the Fairyland. The lady artist provoked many an encore; and full well they deserved it, especially Prince Charming and "Cindrella."

On the revue side there are very few jests and witticisms of a shallow, torpid nature; there is scintillating originality in every word, every accent. Altogether it was a glorious beginning for the World's Entertainers and the audience dispersed wondering how sweet it would be, were the whole world on entertainment in the manner of Victor Prince's genius.

"THE CURRIMBHOY DONATION."

"Onlooker" writes in regard to the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 for the furtherence of primary, secondary and industrial education which has been made over to the Corporation by the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. For the benefit of the Primary Education Committee which will meet to-day to make final recommendations to the Corporation, "Onlooker" writes:—

In the first place the sentiment of the Currimbhoys—the donors—must be allowed its proper weight. The late Mr. Rahimtoola was a man of wide outlook and universal sympathies. To give away the donation to a sectarian institution that imparts religious education and makes a public boast of it, would be restricting the field of the donation. Another important point is the capacity of the institution selected to manage public funds and capacity to impart sound education. The donation is decidedly and frankly for educational purposes. Whether the applicant for the donation is professionally an educational body or not is a relevant consideration in this matter. The Committee must not allow itself to be misled by big names and big patronages, but must entrust the donation to the deserving educational institution which will efficiently carry out the intentions of the donor.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

GOVT'S. EXCISE POLICY

MILL-OWNERS INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Wadia, Representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on the Bombay Legislative Council interviewed by the Associated Press in regard to the Cotton Excise Debate, stated:—

"The economic policy of the Government of India is intelligible to any person who is able to think. Firstly that recent promises should take precedence over undertakings given ten years ago. On such a principle no understandings are worth the words they are spoken in and promises become mere camouflage. Secondly, the example of Germany may be carried. When Bismark had made up his mind to protect the industries of Germany he got the agricultural interests and manufacturers together to settle their differences. This done, not all the efforts of importers had the slightest influence on him and Germany has never since looked back economically speaking. A very few years, will show again in spite of a devastating defeat, the soundness of that policy. The Government of India on, the other hand, aim at benefitting the importor at the expense of the Country by raising exchange, extra duties and other such devises and such a policy is doomed to failure."

Mr. Lalji Narsinji, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the local legislature said:

"If any proof is needed to support Mr. Lionel Curt is, the Imperialist when he remarked India is held to-day by the method of Imperial economic subjection. The control of India has been exercised always for the social and pecuniary advantages of certain classes of the British and its furture is envisaged chiefly from the point of view of the classes". The announcement of Sir Basil Blackett with reference to the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty confirms it. No definite reply has been given to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' enquiry whether the Government of India had any communication with the Home Government in the matter. It is due to the impotency of the industrialists that the Finance Member and the Government of India are stubborn in retaining the Excise Duty in spite of the express desire of the representatives of all India for its abolition and then in spite of the attempt to create provincial jealousies by causing very cleverly the remission of the Provincial Contributions of certain Provinces which we all agree must come by the throwing of the grant of collection of the Excise Duty by seventy to forty votes. I congratulate the members of the Assembly in thus throwing off the grant of collection of the duty, thereby showing consistency and solidarity of general interests of the country. Unless, therefore, Industrialists wake up and unite with the country and unless they have thrown off the bogie of not associating in politics (because economics and politics can be only separated when the body and sould can) and unless they get self-Government (like Egypt) the foreign interests who control this country though services for whose solicitude every effort is being taken by Inchcapes, Hornes and other persons will not allow abolition of Excise Duty, Like Egypt we must get our own Government first and the first act like Egypt should be abolition of Excise Duty".—A. P.

Official and Personal.

The health of Mr. J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary, has not improved sufficiently to enable him to resume charge of his duties next month. An extension of leave is accordingly being granted to him.

Lt. Col. S. B. Patterson will continue to officiate as Political Secretary.

Lt. Col. A. D. Macpherson has already assumed charge as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, vice Sir Robert Holland proceeding to England and will continue in that appointment until Lt. Col. Patterson vacates Political Secretaryship.

Colonel Commandant W. G. K. Green, C. M. G., D. S. O., commanding the 4th Indian cavalry brigade, Secunderabad, has left to take over command of the 1st Indian cavalry brigade at Risalpur.

The Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Holland arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay laid the cornerstone of the General Education Institute's School at Dadar on Thursday.

Lady Wilson attended Lady Cowasji Jehangir's Purdah Party at Nepean Sea Road on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House on Saturday, the 14th March.

The Governor of Bombay Presided at the Annual Dinner of the Jackal Club at Santa Cruz on Saturday, the 14th March.

Mrs. Yakub Hasan, with her 3 year old baby, arrived in Bombay from Constantinople on Friday and was the guest of Mr. S. R. Bomanji. She left with Mr. Yakub Hasan for Madras by mail last night.

Lady Emily Lutyens, a sister of Lord Lytton, accompanied by her two daughters left Madras on Friday night for Colombo *en route* to Sydney.

Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of the Railway Board arrived in Madras on Saturday morning by the Bombay Mail with Mrs. Sim. Mr. Sim expects to leave Madras about the 20th instant and will discuss with the Government of Madras and the Railway administrations, matters connected with the Railway development in South India.—

New York: President Coolidge has appointed Mr. Hoffman Philip who is at present Minister to Uruguay to be Minister to Persia.—Reuter.

London March 15:—Lord Elgin has been appointed Lord High Commissioner in Scotland.—Reuter.

IRELAND BEAT WALES.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, March 14.

At Belfast to-day, on the occasion of the Ireland-Wales Rugby match, the weather was dull and following rain this morning the turf was softish on the top. 18,000 spectators were present. Wales kicked off against a slight breeze. After three minutes Sugden secured the ball from the scrum and gave it to Miller, who scored for Ireland. Crawford kicked but sent the ball against the bar. The Irishmen were continually attacking. Crawford was only inches wide with a penalty-kick. After thirty-two minutes, the Irish passing movement ended in George Stephenson scoring a try, which he himself converted. Herrara, the Welsh forward, retired lame. The Irishmen were pressing heavily when half-time arrived with Ireland leading with eight points to nil.

On resumption of play, Ireland began briskly, Harry Stephenson nearly going over. Little later, Wales made their first dangerous attack but the movement was brought to an end by fine tackling of their opponents. George Stephenson kicked a fine penalty goal after twelve minutes. Soon after, Irish tackling was at fault and fine handling of Welsh forwards resulted in Turnbull scoring a try which was not converted. Shortly before the end Browne scored an unconverted try for Ireland after the typical forward dribble. Irishmen continued to have the upper hand and Harry Stephenson scored a try which George Stephenson converted. Ireland thus won the match by nineteen points to (Wales) three.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, March 14.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament between London and Paris played at Dulwich resulted in a win for the former by 11 matches to 10.—Reuter.

3000 METRES RACE.

NURMI BREAKS WORLD RECORD.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Nurmi finished up the 3,000-metres race in eight minutes twenty-six and two-fifths seconds, breaking the world record by two-fifths of a second.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 14.

In our Association Football International Match at Everton, to-day, English League beat Scottish League by four goals to three.

In a Rugby Football International Match at Belfast, to-day Ireland beat Wales by 19 points to 3. The Army drew with the Air Force in a Rugby match at Wembley, the score being six points all.—Reuter.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT.

SERBIAN MASTER-PLAYER.

A Chess Tournament was organised in Bombay last week by Prof. V. D. Alurkar of the Esphinstone College and others in honour of the famous Serbian chess master—Boris Kostich. Altogether there were nine competitors and the number of points gained by each is shown below:—

Mr. Kostich—number of points gained 7½, I Rank.

Prof. Alurkar and Mr. Joshi—number of points gained 5½ each, tie for II and III Rank.

Mr. Khadilkar—number of points gained 5, IV Rank.

Mr. Bodas—number of points gained 4½, Rank V.

BOXING AT THE EMPIRE.

A DISAPPOINTING EVENING.

Mr. Albert Fleming can hardly be complimented for the fare served up on Saturday night at the Empire. The draw of course was the 15 round Attridge-Brighte affair.

Had this terminated more successfully than it did the thin house present would have had some satisfaction for the fancy prices paid for this form of entertainment. As it was there was hardly anything that could be called boxing, bar the six round contest between Alban Brook of Birmingham and Seaman Callaghan that preceded the big fight and in this too it didn't appear that either man was really at work, the decision being a draw. To cap all this, the star turn was stopped in the sixth round owing to Brighte hardly being able to see through his eyes as the result of nasty cuts over both eyes from which blood flowed freely. Till this stage it looked as if it would be anyone's fight for Brighte seemed very determined to regain the Bantam title that Attridge had deprived him of in Calcutta though Attridge was undoubtedly the more exeperienced and polished performer.

Attridge at 8 stone 5½ lbs was 2½ lbs the heavier when they weighed in but Brighte appeared the fitter. Attridge is a clean and scientific fighter, Brighte being no match for him when they came to close quarters. Both can hit hard with just a heavier punch in favour of Attridge. It did not look as if Attridge was in any way exerting himself as far as the fight went and it would have been interesting to see his tactics had it gone the full 15 rounds, instead of abruptly terminating in the unsatisfactory manner that it did.

Managements of future tournaments would do well to see that the ring floor is absolutely level for, from our observations last night it seemed that a slanting floor was to a great extent responsible for the unusual amount of slipping that took place during the various bouts.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 FV.

PROGRAMME.

1. Miss McLean—Pianoforte Solo.
2. Mr. E. Wright Neville—Song—"Linger Awhile" by Vincent Rose.
3. Mr. E. Phillips—Violin—Minuet—Boccherini
4. Miss McLean—Pianoforte Solo.
5. Mr. E Wright Neville—Song—"When my ship comes sailing home" by Francis Dorel.
6. Mr. E. Phillips—Violin—Cradle Song—Poschotsch.

NEWS BULLETIN.

A time signal will be given at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

In Aid of Depressed Class Boarding School at Bavi, Maharashtra Natak Co's play "Vichitra Lila" to-night at Theatre Grant Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. S. C. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, to be a non-official member of the Board of Visitors, Government Law School, Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council is called for to-day (Monday) the 16th instant at 6.0 p.m.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play a select programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

Members of the Universal Helping Society will pay a visit to Messrs. A. B. Godrej & Co's, Bar-Soap Factory and Oil Mills situated at Surti Mohalla, near Parsi Statue, when the Officer-in-charge will show all the Departments in woring order and explain every thing about works, to-day (Monday) at 3.30 p.m.

IN AID OF ADI HINDU SCHOOL.

TO-NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

To-night, the Maharashtra Natak Company is performing their favourite play "Vichitra Lila" at the Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the Bavi Depressed Class Boarding School, which has been so highly spoken of by Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar, Principal Kanitkar and by the "Kesari", the "Lokamanya", the "Gnayan Prakash" etc. The school imparts, besides literary training, spinning, weaving and agriculture. It is run on such economical lines, that the boarding of a boy costs only three rupees per month. Our Depressed countrymen need all our support, and it is hoped that to-night's play will be well patronized by the Bombay public.

MARWARI MAHASABHA.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S APPEAL

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj wires from Sikar under date March 14:—

The Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha is going to be held at Fatehpur is a nnice occasion for the well-wishers of the Agrawal community to meet and to concert measures for the furtherance of social and educational work. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the enthusiastic Agrawals to make it a point to attend the Mahasabha and hope delegates from all parts of the country, specially from Rajputana will come in large numbers. I hope frieds will be prepared with workable suggestions for the propagation of educational ideals and the popularisation of khaddar.

THE RENT ACT.

MUSLIM MEMBERS DECIDING FACTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The New Rent Bill will come up before the Council within the next three days. As the writer understands, the Swarajists and the Non-Brahmins will mostly support Mr. Nariman's amendment to include business premises also. The Muslim members of the Council are the deciding factor in the present instance. Bombay has stood by Karachi in respect of her Rent Bill. It is now for Sindhi members of the Council to stand by Bombay. Will not Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji guide them aright? Will not prominent Muslims like Mr. Chotani, Sir Mahomedbhai Lalji, Mr. Shariff Devji, Mr. Chagla and others befriend the cause of their poor Muslim tenants and shop-keepers, along with others? Will not the Khilafat Committee, the Muslim League, the Anjuman-e-Islam, the Shiah Conference, etc., take up this *really practical work* of interviewing Muslim members of Council, especially those hailing from Sindh, and place the tenants' case before them? Let my Muslim countrymen note, that if they want protection, they should press their leaders without delay.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A Madras message says that it is reported, that the Trichinopoly police have unearthed plot to commit organised arson and arrested about 25 persons at Perambalur including some rich and influential people. About 150 houses have been burnt down at Perambalur in the course of a fortnight and the damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1925.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Mr. Sastri accurately diagnosed the present situation when, in the course of an interview, after pointing out that within a few days India had seen the repudiation of the promise of a Sandhurst, the persistence in the Ordinance policy, the barrenness of the Reform Committee's Report and, on the top of all, the passing over of the claims of Sir A. Rahim in the appointment of a successor to Lord Lytton, he urged that the time was most opportune for the fusion of progressive parties. Mr. Sastri's list of the acts of commission and omission of the bureaucracy is not exhaustive but it is sufficiently indicative of its temper and policy which, as he pointed out, is prompted by a determination to take full advantage of India's disunion and unpreparedness for vigorous assertion of her rights. There is no responsible Indian but is convinced that nothing short of Swaraj will remove the evils from which the country is suffering. There is equally a unanimous recognition of the fact that Swaraj will come only either by a change of heart in the British people and their agents in this country or by a successful pressure exercised by the Indian people to make the former yield to the national will. The last four years and more have shown that a change of heart is almost impossible to expect and the last remnants of any illusion in this respect were destroyed by the brief tenure of the Labour Government which represented a Party that had on numerous occasions expressed full sympathy with India's national aspirations. The advent to power of the Conservative Party with an overwhelming majority has not only made any expectation of a change of heart a snare and a delusion but it has also vividly emphasised the danger of the gradual loss of the small liberty that India enjoys at present.

Thus the only alternative left to India is to win freedom by her own unaided effort. And in this respect the history of the last four years has an important lesson to teach. Whatever the fortunes of this struggle, one thing is clear that the greatest success was achieved when the maximum effort of the nation was mobilised for peaceful resistance of the bureaucracy. If we are to learn wisdom from the past for our right guidance in the present our energies must again be concentrated in generating an irresistible force of resistance. Mr. Sastri is right when he pleads for a fusion of all progressive parties, but, despite bitter past experience of the policy of co-operation, he asks the country to waste its effort in barren fatuity by suggesting "the full use of the existing power and opportunities." The situation demands a manly line of action. That action, so far as the Councils are concerned, the Swarajists are pledged to follow and have followed at every available opportunity. Last year the Nationalists Party in the Assembly acquitted itself creditably not only by passing its resolution for a Round Table Conference but by throwing out selected budget grants and the Finance Bill because the Government's response to its resolution was wholly unsatisfactory. This year the reasons for similarly determined line of action have been even more imperative. For, not only has the resolution of February last year been treated with cynical contempt, but insult has been added to injury by the assault on the people's liberties through the Bengal Ordinance, not to speak of lesser pin-pricks. Unfortunately, for reasons which need not be enquired into, fissiparous forces have invaded the ranks of the Nationalist Party with the result that a section of the Independents have on more occasions than one allowed themselves to forget the vital issue of freedom in their preoccupation with minor issues and have ill-served the cause of the country.

The Muddiman Report has, however, come as a blessing in disguise; for it has brought back the Independents to a realisation of the real danger to the country and of the need for determined and united action. It has rallied the scattered forces of the Nationalist Party once again to the flag of Pundit Motilal Nehru for asserting the principle of refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances. It has extorted from Mr. Jinnah the statement that Pundia Motilal's motion for the rejection of the demand of the grant for the Viceroy's Executive Council, which the Assembly rejected, was a condemnation, in the first instance, of the Constitution and, in the second instance, of the policy of the Government of India. It drew from Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya the declaration that he did not repent of any "mistake" in having moved the rejection of the Finance Bill last year. The full import of that declaration, we trust, will be realised by Pundit Madan Mohan and his colleagues of the Independent Party to-day when the Finance Bill will be introduced by Sir Basil Blackett. For to-day its rejection is much more imperative than it was last year. The Independents are on trial to-day. For, the Muddiman insult has once again brought into relief the fact that for self-respecting Indians there is no other policy, so far as the Councils are concerned, than that to which the Swarajists are pledged. That is also the explanation of the uncompromising refusal of the C. P. and Berar Swarajists to help in reviving the dead corpse of dyarchy—a refusal which has at once added immensely to the prestige of the Swaraj Party and to its potency for advancing the cause of the country's freedom.

BRITISH DEFECTION.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the meeting of the Council of League of Nations was a funeral oration on the Geneva Protocol. It was a notice to the world that so far Britain is concerned the Protocol is dead and buried and Britain will not raise a little finger to revive it. The Protocol, or, as it was called, the "Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," was passed unanimously last October by the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva. Peace being the object of the League of Nations, disarmament was recognised, as the first step towards it. But the majority of the Powers would not consent to disarmament or even limitation of armaments until their respective requirements for security were met. The Protocol was an earnest endeavour to satisfy these requirements. Mr. MacDonald suggested at Geneva that security really was to be had through arbitration and universal disarmament rather than through force. M. Herriot, M. Benes and others maintained, on the other hand, that arbitration and disarmament must be secured by the sanction of force, but they were willing that this force should be used in accordance with international law. The Protocol was a compromise between these two views and its distinction lay in this that it subjected force to law and made it the instrument of maintaining peace. This essential feature of the Protocol was entirely ignored by Mr. Chamberlain in his criticism of it which showed either deliberate misrepresentation or inexcusable ignorance. The Protocol does not depart widely from the Covenant of the League but it marks an immense advance over it inasmuch as it lays down, as the Covenant does not, the absolute obligation, in every conceivable dispute, to submit to some form of arbitration or conciliation. If the Protocol were ratified by all Powers, no purely private war between nations would be tolerated. Mr. Chamberlain grossly represented the purpose of the Protocol when he cynically suggested that "the elaboration of military procedure insensibly suggested that the vital business of the League was not so much to promote friendly co-operation and reasoned harmony in the management of internal affairs as to preserve peace by organising war, possibly on the largest scale." Under the Protocol a belligerent is an outlaw and a rebel, who cannot draw his sword upon his neighbour without defying the organised society of nations. But Mr. Chamberlain forgets that an aggressive war is declared to be a crime, and all disputes of any kind whatever which cannot be settled amicably are to be referred to one of three kinds of settlement,—judicial, by the Permanent Court of International Justice, arbitral by specially appointed arbitrators or by the Councils, or mediatory, by the Council, or, presumably, any body they may select; and, above all, after the ratification of the Protocol, a world conference for the Reduction or Limitation of Armaments is to consider a plan to be drawn up by the Council in consultation with all Powers.

Mr. Chamberlain's criticism of the economic sanctions betray the mentality of a nation of shopkeepers. The existence of powerful economic communities like America outside the limits of the League might, he declared, "force trade into unaccustomed channels although the offending nation would no doubt suffer." It, of course, does not matter to him that the fact that an outlaw would suffer would be an ample justification of the economic boycott by the organised society of nations, despite the gain to communities outside the nations. To suggest that powerful countries like America would exploit an international war against an outlaw or be a source of danger to the League is to forget the lesson of the late War. The Protocol does not create new sources of danger from America but, by strengthening the Court of International Justice, would probably draw America to further co-operation. Mr. Chamberlain's opposition to the Protocol on the ground of the non-inclusion of countries like America, Russia and Germany is fatal to his own argument. For, the Protocol, with its basic principle of compulsory arbitration is a surer guarantee for drawing these countries into the fold of the League and thus making it a potent instrument for peace than his own insistence on limited alliances, and a policy of the balance of Powers which is certain to turn Europe and the rest of the world into a house divided against itself. Finally, his objections to the Protocol on the ground that it is likely to increase the responsibilities undertaken by the League is fatuous and betrays a lamentable ignorance of the provisions of the Covenant of the League. Mr. Chamberlain talks as though a League of Nations was just being started instead of his country and others being already bound under the Covenant to a number of very weighty obligations. The true explanation of the British defection is that the present British Government with its imperialistic ambitions, frankly does not like the existing provisions of the Covenant, one of which it has violated in the case of Egypt, and, as they are not abolished by the Protocol, it has attacked the latter. The Protocol is not perfect. But it greatly extends the field of rational settlement of disputes and restricts the dangerously wide scope of force to be found in the Covenant. It has some defects which, however, are capable of being remedied, but to argue from them that it should be abandoned is to argue against the fundamental principle of the League and to make force and ambitions of individual Powers once again the arbiter of the world's destiny.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Council and Rent Bill.

To-day the Government of Bombay will introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council a Rent Bill which professes to fulfil the undertaking given in the Poona session about a measure satisfactory both to landlords and tenants. The Bill is a mockery of that pledge: for, while it certainly meets the wishes of the landlords, it meets them to an undue extent and it does not give due protection to the tenants as a class. If the interests of the tenants are to be safeguarded with some regard to justice and fair-play, the Bill must be radically amended. Mr. Nariman proposes such amendments and we trust the Council will, by accepting his amendments and others that may be suggested for a similar purpose, retrieve the mistake it made in July last by refusing leave for the introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill.

"Miracle of Fleet Street."

In "The Miracle of Fleet Street, The Story of the Daily Herald", Mr. George Lansbury has told the story of the establishment and growth of the only Labour daily in England. The miracle began when, despite the cynicism of experts in Fleet Street, the "Daily Herald" was started with a capital of £300. Mr. Brailsford reviewing Mr. Lansbury's book thus describes the miracle: "Experienced editors would talk of £250,000 as the minimum capital required, though a sanguine expert might consent to trifle with such a figure as £100,000 or £150,000 (pre-war) if the machines were hired. When the Labour daily really came, it sprang from none of these respectable sources. It dispensed with commonsense. It laughed at practical men. It defied every maxim of prudence and broke every rule of journalistic game. Its life was an incredible adventure, its survival a perpetual miracle." And the explanation of the miracle was the character of George Lansbury. The "Daily Herald" has now become a regular organ of the Labour Party and Mr. Lansbury has severed connection with it because he cannot work under the control of a party.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly."

Mr. Lansbury's services to journalism are not, however, to be lost. He has started a weekly of his own called "Lansbury's Labour Weekly", the first number of which has arrived by last mail. It was hoped that the paper would get a circulation of at least 50,000 copies per week, but so great, we are informed, is the demand for it and so many orders have been received from all over Britain that Mr. Lansbury was compelled to print at least 160,000 copies of the first issue. In a signed article "G. L." describes the policy of his paper. "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" will stand for working class freedom and it has no faith in the law of force. "Because we are pacifists and desire most fervently a new heaven and a new earth, we shall teach, as far as we are able, the glorious gospel of passive resistance. Folding arms, standing still, doing nothing is the greatest fighting force the workers possess." It will work for a British Commonwealth of free nations. "Not, as now one nation of whites claiming as an Imperial heritage the right to own thousands of miles of territory and holding in subjection hundreds of millions belonging to what are described as 'subject races.' To the British claim to superiority, we reply if any people possess great gifts they must, as must individuals, because of their better knowledge, become servants, not masters or exploiters. Therefore, we stand with the people of India, of Asia, and of Africa in their demand for equal rights for all men." Indian notes will be a regular feature of the paper and the notes contained in the present issue show that Mr. Lansbury will be as staunch a friend of India in his weekly as he has been in the "Daily Herald" and in the Commons.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

IV.

In the previous articles I have tried to show why it was a fraud to change the standard unit and why such manipulation of the Currency was unjustifiable even in the interests of the so-called consumer, because no honest man would condone the robbing of Peter to pay Paul. I concluded my last article by saying that Exchange had been gradually screwed up to 1sh. 6d., and we did not yet know whether this was the objective, or whether there was only an intermediate stage to accustom the public to this higher rate and prepare it for another penny or two rise the next season. While it is not possible for us to say what our currency manipulators are ultimately aiming at, we can at least keep a close watch on their manipulations, and at least show that while under the present system of Government we are helpless and cannot prevent the continuance of the present disastrous policy, we were by no means its dupes, and that we could see how Exchange was being screwed up, and we could also see that it was not a *natural* result of India's present economic position as the apologists of Government would have us believe. We shall now consider the methods of screwing up Exchange that have been made use of by Government during the last 5 years.

Making Rupee Dearer,

Screwing up rupee Exchange really means making the rupee dearer in terms of Sterling. Now let us consider how any commodity becomes dearer in the market. We know that it becomes dearer if the supplies are too short. Thus, as we know, foodstuffs become dearer when crops are short. Similarly in every other commodity, prices go up as soon as its supply becomes insufficient to satisfy the current demand.

In the same way if it is considered desirable to make the Rupee dearer in terms of Sterling, it can be done by making the supplies insufficient, and this is the method that Government have adopted and consistently adhered to in the past 5 years. The man-in-the-street may wonder how Government can make the supplies of Rupees scarce. The explanation lies in the fact that only Government can create supplies of Currency. In the first article of this series, I have shown that coinage was evolved as a means of obviating all the bother and waste of time and energy involved in having to break up and weigh a suitable piece of gold or silver ingot for payments to be made. The Government undertook to make these pieces of definite weight and definite fineness for the use of the public. In the present times it is impossible to go back to the methods of old and offer to pay by pieces broken off from an ingot. Nobody would accept such payment. Everybody would insist on payment in current money of the country i.e., currency. It is this that gives Government its power of manipulation....*If it wishes to make the rupee dearer, the only thing it has to do is to refuse to create more currency.* Then the normal demands for currency will gradually do their work. The supply of currency will gradually get absorbed and as more begins to be wanted the scarcity will begin to be left and such scarcity will compel such users, as needed it badly, to pay more for it.

Absorption of Currency.

This brings the layman up against two more problems. Currency is coin or Notes. They cannot be eaten. They can only change from one hand to another in ordinary business dealings. Then it would seem to follow that the supply of currency should remain constant and that there could be no absorption and no scarcity. But in conditions of present-day the increasing supplies of currency are as much a necessity to the economic body of every growing progressive country as increasing supplies of blood are necessary to the human body as a child grows older. We know that figures of railway or tramway traffic show an almost constant growth from year to year. This does not need a proportionate increase in the population, but indicates an increase in the *movement* of the same or nearly same population. In like manner, with progress of society, with improvements in the means of communications like the telegraph or telephone, and with increases in the means of transport of goods from place to place, there comes an enormous increase in what we may call the total traffic of buying and selling i.e. in the total exchanges of goods. And as such exchanges require currency as the medium, the growth of the exchanges of goods re-

(Continued on page 9.)

Previous articles appeared on 9th, 10th and 13th instant.

ABOLITION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY

'REFFER IT TO TARIFF BOARD'.

PLEA FOR PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.

LONDON, March 13.

The "Times" Trade Supplement in an editorial dealing with the Bombay mill owners' demand for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty says that there can be no doubt that for the boon of the abolition of the Excise Duty with a corresponding reduction of import duty the masses in India will be willing to pay enhanced indirect taxation in other directions; for example the Salt Tax might be restored to 2½ rupees. The subject should be referred to the Tariff Board. The time is opportune for working out the plans for "cleaning slate" advocated by the Indian Fiscal Commission. Since the Excise Duty assists Japan to compete with the Indian mills, the Tariff Board might well be directed to consider the question of preference for British piece-goods in readjusting the import tariff scale.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

RESHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS.

CAIRO, March 14.

Reshuffling of the portfolios has resulted in a much strengthened Cabinet, in which it is noteworthy that Ziwar remains the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; Sidky, the Minister of Interior; ex-Premier Yehia Ibrahim, the Minister of Finance; Doctor Aly Maher, the Minister of Education; and ex-Zaghlulists Ismail Sirry and Moussa Fuad, the Ministers of Public Works and War, respectively.—Reuter.

CAIRO, March 14.

The newly reconstituted Cabinet includes two prominent members of the Ittehad (Secessionists from the Zaghlulist Party) and three prominent members of the Liberal-Constitutionalist Party.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORECAST.

ZAGHLULISTS IN MINORITY.

CAIRO, March 13.

It is officially announced that 101 Zaghlulists and 101 candidates belonging to the other parties have hitherto been elected. New elections ordered in nine constituencies are likely to result in the return of 2 Zaghlulists and 7 others. The results of elections on the three frontier provinces will be declared in a month hence. The Government forecast of final figures is 103 Zaghlulists and 111 members belonging to the other parties.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

C.-IN-C. LEAVES SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, March 13.

The Naval Conference has concluded. Rear-Admiral Richmond, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, leaves tomorrow on board s. s. "Chatham" and the remainder of the East Indies Squadron together with the Australian vessels will depart on Monday.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS COLLIDE WITH POLICE.

SIX PERSONS KILLED IN PRUSSIA.

HALLE (PRUSSIA), March 14.

Six persons were killed and 23 seriously injured in a collision between the Communists and police. Thirteen persons sustained slight injuries.—Reuter.

LATER,

Firing occured immediatelly after speeches of English and French Communists. Police had previously informed the Communist Party that foreign Communists must not be allowed to speak. When the German Communist started to translate their speeches, the police officer protested and when the audience showed hostility, summoned reinforcements and ordered the people to leave the hall. The crowd attacked the police with empty beer glasses and chairs, when suddenly a shot was fired from the gallery at the police. The latter replied inflicting casualties as already mentioned.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

U. S. SENATE SENDS BACK TO COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Lausanne Treaty, re-establishing the Turco-American relations has been sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee by the Senate. Mr. Borah explained that the above action was taken because "We have not votes to ratify it."—Reuter.

SIR S. BRANCKER.

BERLIN, March 14.

Sir Sefton Brancker when he was proceeding home from Prague was forced to descend near Karlsruhe owing to storm. His machine was dismantled and the occupants are continuing their journey by rail.—Reuter.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH?

WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

LORD BIRKENHEAD BUSY.

LONDON, March 14.

According to the "Morning Post" Lord Birkenhead is busy preparing a speech of much importance on the position in India which, it is hoped, may be delivered in the Lords within a fortnight.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

TO BE REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.

The "Cape Times" states that it is the Premier's intention to refer the Colour Bar Bill to the Select Committee after it has been read second time.—Reuter.

CONSIDERATION OF PROTOCOL.

POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER ASSEMBLY.

GENEVA, March 13.

The Council of the League has unanimously passed a resolution moved by Dr. Benes referring the delegates' statements with regard to the Protocol to the next September Assembly of the League. Dr. Benes in a lengthy speech defended the Protocol for which he said all small nations were longing.

Mr. Chamberlain briefly recapitulated the British standpoint and announced that he accepted Dr. Benes' resolution.—Reuter.

EQUALITY ASSURED.

COUNCIL'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

GENEVA, March 15.

Replying to Germany's Note the League Council notes with satisfaction Germany's decision to seek early admission. It reassures Germany that she will be on a footing of equality with the other members. It points out that the essence of the League's constitution is equal rights and equal obligations. This principle applies to Germany's reservation as regards non-participation in punitive undertakings. The reply explains the character of the extent of any member's active co-operation in military measures in pursuance of the Covenant and says that it will vary with the military position of the member concerned. It recalls the fact that the Council will recommend the quota of the army to be contributed by the respective Powers and Germany will be asked to say to what extent she will be able to comply with such recommendations. The Council in an explicit way declares that the reservation by which one member will retain neutrality in connection with collective operations undertaken by the League against a Covenant-breaking State will undermine the basis of the League and will be incompatible with its membership.—Reuter.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

GENEVA, March 15.

The reply was read and approved by the Council of the League without discussion.

After disposing of the remaining questions the session came to a conclusion. It was decided to refer the question of the Council's competence to deal with the Greek appeal in connection with the expulsion of the Patriarch to the World Court for opinion in view of Turkey's contention that the matter was one of domestic concern.

The report regarding the results of the Second Opium Conference was approved and the Secretary-General was authorised to take the necessary steps to secure adhesion to the Convention, *inter alia*, of Afghanistan, Soviet Russia, Hedjaz, Mexico and Sudan.

With reference to the League's right to investigate the armaments of the ex-enemy countries, the Council passed a resolution providing for the exercise of the right of investigation by the Council.

POLISH LETTER BOXES.

The Council has decided, notwithstanding the Polish representative's dissent, to refer to a special session of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the question of Polish letter boxes and Polish postmen in Danzig, which has given rise to much trouble with the German citizens.—Reuter.

DR. BENES' RESOLUTION CARRIED.

LEAFIELD, (OXFORD), March 14.

At the public session of the Council of the League of Nations held here this morning the Czecho-Slovak delegate, Dr. Benes, as rapporteur summarised the declarations made yesterday regarding the Protocol. He himself admitted that perfection could not be claimed for the Protocol but emphasised the pressing need for security in Central Europe. While agreeing that the British statement offered a hope of approaching the problem from a different angle, he expressed his conviction that the world must ultimately come back to something in the nature of the Protocol. He then submitted a resolution firstly referring to the next Assembly declarations made on behalf of Governments and instructing the Secretary General to put the question at once on the Assembly agenda and secondly adjourning preparatory work until a decision has been reached by the Assembly.

Mr. Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, then made the following statement: In expressing my concurrence in the resolution proposed by Dr. Benes I desire only to repeat in a sentence what I had said yester-

(Continued on page 9.)

"FINDING EMPLOYMENT"

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND I. M. S.

REPRESENTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, March 14.

Replying to the representation of the Anglo-Indian Association in London, Lord Birkenhead states that the Government of India are in consultation with the local Governments and are carefully exploring the possibilities of finding employment for some of the surplus military assistant surgeons. Steps are being taken to select candidates from this class for suitable vacancies, but he does not anticipate there will be many such vacancies. Lord Birkenhead is not prepared to transfer the Military Assistant Surgeons to the Indian Medical Service, merely with a view to minimising the effects of the retrenchment. The applications of such candidates must be judged on merits.

At present the recruitment in this country for thirteen vacancies in the Indian Medical Service is being made on special terms for the express purpose of reducing the present shortage of European officers. Lord Birkenhead regrets that it will be impossible to give any of these appointments to Military Assistant Surgeons unless they are qualified and recommended by the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

SUMMER TIME BILL.

GOVT'S. SUPPORT ASSURED.

LONDON, March 13.

The Summer Time Bill enacting summer time every year in a permanent form instead of the annual legislation which has operated for the past nine years was read second time in the Commons on a free vote by 289 votes to 63. The measure is a private bill introduced by Colonel Lambert Ward, but Government has undertaken to adopt it officially and facilitate its passage in Parliament. The Bill proposes that summer time should operate from the first Sunday in April till the first Sunday in October, beginning a week earlier if the Easter intervenes. This period is designed to fall in with the agreement by the French, British and Belgian delegates at the Conference in Paris. The opposition to the duration of the period was offered on behalf of the agricultural and fishing interests. The Home Secretary supported the measure with the dates mentioned above, subject to alteration when the Bill is examined in the Committee.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

U. S. TO CALL AT WASHINGTON SHORTLY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Believing that the recent developments abroad will facilitate the United States' calling the Disarmament Conference, President Coolidge will discuss the subject with Mr. Kellogg, when it is definitely ascertained that the Geneva Protocol has been abandoned. It is understood that the President favours Washington as the venue of the Conference and intends to approach simultaneously all the important Capitals.—Reuter.

TRIBAL OUTBREAK IN JUBLAND.

60 KILLED: CATTLE LOOTED.

NAIROBI, March 14.

A slight outbreak occurred in Jubaland arising from a tribal faction among a section of the Somalis over water-holes. The incident took place 18 miles from Kismayu when the Mahomed Zubier tribe raided the Herti tribe and killed 60 and looted their Herti tribe and killed 60 and looted their action, but he was defied whereupon a body of troops was dispatched from Nairobi as a precautionary measure. The tribe is truculent, but the position is not regarded as serious and no political significance is attached to the incident which has not affected the remainder of the Colony.—Reuter's Special.

RIFFS FIRE ON "AMBER".

SPANISH GUNBOAT INTERVENES.

GIBRALTAR, March 13.

The Riffs fired to-day on the Eastern Telegraph Company's ship "Amber" engaged in repairing the cables off the African Coast despite the ship's hoisting the British ensign. A Spanish gunboat intervened and shelled the shore.—Reuter.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

LEAFIELD, (OXFORD), March 14.

The newspapers point out that with the publication, yesterday of the navy estimates it is possible to obtain a fairly close idea of the amount of expenditure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to met in the coming year. The total supply for services are estimated to cost nearly four hundred and seven and a half millions. This represents an increase of over two and a quarter millions on the last year. The expenditure represented by the consolidated fund services which must be added to the total mentioned above cannot be definitely ascertained until the budget is introduced. Last year, the amount needed for this purpose was 384,800,000.—B. O. W.

"DO NOT LOSE PATIENCE."

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO UNTOUCHABLES

MAHARANI REGENT'S PERSONAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, March 13

This morning Mahatma Gandhi was presented at Verkalai with an address by members of the S. N. D. P. Yogam, the accredited organisation of the Ezhavas Replying, he reffered to the interview he had with the Maharani Regent. He said Her Highness's sympathies, so far as she herself was personally concerned, were entirely with the Depressed Classes trying to seek redress for their grievances. He was free to tell them that she considered the roads at Vaikom and similar roads elsewhere should be open to all classes, but as the head of the State she felt powerless unless there was public opinion behind her and unless, therefore, public opinion in Travancore was organised in a perfectly legitimate, peaceful and constitutional manner and unless that opinion was expressed in an equally constitutional, legitimate and peaceful manner. Though ever so emphatic, she felt powerless to grant the relief prayed for. He for his part entirely accepted that position. It was for him and them to break down the opposition of blind orthodoxy. He counselled them not to be impatient and give the oppositionists the same credit for honesty as they wished for themselves. He then explained the message of Khadder and the spinning wheel and made the important announcement that His Holiness Sri Narayana Guru, his host and the spiritual head of the Ezhava community, had promised to spin himself and told him that he would make it a point not to allow any of his disciples to approach him if they were not dressed in Khaddar.

Mahatmaji and party were joined at Varkalai by Mr. E. V. Ramswami Naiker of Erode. Leaving Varkalai this morning at nine they reached this place at eleven and were accommodated at the Guest House as State Guests. Mahatmaji visited the College of Science this afternoon where he was presented an address by students, to which he replied briefly, advising them to apply their scientific knowledge for the benefit of the villagers and advocating the introduction of the spinning wheel into every village. He also visited the Women's College and had an interview with the Dewan this afternoon.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA—A TEST.

VARKALAI, March 13

In reply to the address presented to him at Sivagiri Mutt, the residence of the spiritual leader of the Ezhavas, Mr. Gandhi exhorted the untouchables to be self-reliant and to set aside every other task and apply themselves to the finishing of this particular Satyagraha as it was a test case. Mr. Gandhi left for Trivandrum and will arrive in Madras on the 22nd instant and during his stay there will unveil the portrait of the late Mr. S. Karturiranga Iyengar at the "Hindu" Office.—A. P

MAHATMA AT TRIVANDRUM.

INTERVIEWS WITH MAHARANI.

AUTHORITIES SYMPATHETIC.

TRIVANDRUM, March 14.

Mr. Gandhi was accorded yesterday a unique reception at Trivandrum where he is a State guest. In the afternoon he visited the Maharaja's College of Science where students presented him with an address. In reply Mr. Gandhi said that there were limitations to science and scientific knowledge. He deprecated the idea of students seeking scientific knowledge for obtaining the means of livelihood and exhorted them to take to it for its own sake and emulate the examples of such eminent scientists as Sir J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Ray. He referred to the unfortunate circumstance that students in India were mostly drawn from the middle classes, who had consequently lost the use of their hands and did not realise the dignity of manual of labour. He advised them to place their practical knowledge at the disposal of villages to assist in the introduction of the spinning wheel into every household.

Mr. James Pryde, Acting Principal, thanked him for the visit.

Mr. Gandhi next visited the Maharaja's Girls' High Schools and had later an interview with the Dewan at the latter's residence.

In the evening he took a drive round the town.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

At a public meeting last evening the citizens of Trivandrum presented Mr. Gandhi with an address of welcome. The Hindu Sabha, the Hindi Pracharak Sabha and other political bodies also presented him with respective addresses. In the course of a joint reply Mr. Gandhi referred at great length to the Vaikom situation. He said it greatly hurt his sense of humanity, sense of religion and nationalism that several Ezavas who were as capable, as clean and as good as the highest of the Brahmins should be denied the use of roads. It was a great error and as Mr. Gohkale had once said the Hindus created untouchables in India and for this error the Indians had become the Pariahs of the world.

THE THREE OFFERS.

He then detailed the three alternative offers he had made to the orthodox party at Vaikom. The first was a referendum restricted to caste Hindus. The second was

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VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

DEMAND FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REFUSED.

A DEBACLE: REMAINING DEMANDS PASSED BY MAJORITY.

PT. MOTILAL'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

DELHI, March 14.

When the Legislative Assembly met today for the fifth and last sitting on voting the demands for grants, Pandit Motilal Nehru moved an omission of a whole demand for the Executive Council (official benches laughter). Pandit Motilal said that this motion was a very comprehensive one and covered the whole field of administration. It was a motion of censure on the Government of India and the Swaraj Party would vote for it on the principle of refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances.

He knew there was difference of opinion among Nationalists. What the Swarajists would term as obstruction and refusal of supplies, the Independents might consider merely as protest against the actions of Government, but the fact remained that they were all thoroughly dissatisfied with the Administration. He knew that they had not the power really to refuse supplies and that they could not force their decisions. His motion went to the extreme limit that was permissible under the Constitution.

Pandit Motilal then referred to the important events which had taken place since 1919-20 in order to show "cause and effect." In 1919, Government declared a general amnesty. Then came the special Congress which in view of special circumstances adopted the creed of Non-Co-operation. This movement continued, and as admitted by Government there was a lull in the activity of the revolutionaries. The Swaraj Part was formed in 1923 with the object of either mending or ending the Councils. What followed this declaration of their policy? Government brought up the Alipore Conspiracy and other cases, which he declared without hesitation, were absolutely false. In September 1923, Council entry was permitted by the Congress and it was in September that a number of Swarajists were arrested under Regulation III including person whom it was intended to appoint as Editor of "Forward." The election manifesto of the Swaraj Party was issued in October 1923, offering open battle to the bureaucracy followed by the entry of Swarajists in the various Councils. The Assembly by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution for a Round Table Conference, and, failing unsatisfactory respons thereto, rejected various demands and threw out the Finance Bill last March. Similarly, in Bengal the salaries of Minister were twice rejected. Then in the last September session, the Assembly passed resolutions about the Lee Report and the Taxation Committee which were ignored.

DISCUSSION OF REFORMS REPORT DENIED.

Continuing the Pandit said:—Soon after the Assembly dispersed, the Ordinance was enacted in October and practically all arrested under it were Swarajists. This session, the Assembly censured the Ordinance and further, Government had denied them even the opportunity to discuss the Reform Committee's Report on the plea that it has not yet formulated the provinsional policy on the Report. The Viceroy was going to England to discuss the situation in India and with him would be present the galaxy of Indian administrators Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Henry Wheeler, Sir Frank Sly Sir William Vincent and his Hon. friend Sir Basil Blackett (applause), Mr. Jamnada Mehta and Mr. Hindley. (Renewed laughter). Pandit Motilal said all these administrators were expert in the preservation of law and order. He admitted that Sir Basil Blackett was not directly concerned with law and order. But he would go there smarting under cuts inflicted by this House (Loud laughter).

Sir Basil Blackett:—Especially the sinking fund (laughter).

Pandit Motilal asserted that the result of the discussions in London was not liable to be changed by any vote of the Assembly. The House wanted a Round Table Conference, and they were going to have a Round Table Conference in London with vengeance. He saw clearly what would happen. There would be a suggestion for advance, and at once Governor after Governor would repudiate all responsibility in the matter if further powers were granted to the Legislature.

A voice:—Who will make the suggestion?

Pandit Motilal:—"There is the suggestion made by the Minority Report, and I have not so entirely despaired of British statesmanship as to think that not one of them will be capable of suggesting real advance." Such a suggestion, said Pandit Motilal, would be ruled out because of the view the men on the spot. There was a Conservative Government with an unprecedented majority, and the so-called provisional views formed by Government would be really final views and would not change because of any suggestion made by the House The men on the opposite Benches were good and amiable gentlemen, but they had been forced on them and could not be removed (laughter)—until, of course, the dream Sir Charles Innes was realized and the Commander-in-Chief leading His Majesty's forces met with the speaker at the head of Swarajist forces at Allahabad and fought the battle to the eternal glory of the British Empire (laughter).

"A COMOUFLAGE."

The Pandit said some had suggested that deputations should go to London. He disdained the idea of dropping on the knee before Downing Street. They must not go unless they were invited by the British Cabinet to take part in those discussions He knew that Swarajists would be declared as irresponsible and unconstructive if they did not discuss the Reforms Committee's report on its merits. He had read both the reports. They fully justified the terms of the letter which he had written to Government refusing to serve on the Committee. The Majority report was a camouflage while the Minority Report was a document with much more of which he agreed while with much more he did not. The Majority's read like an administration report. It made no attempt to go into the root of the question which Sir Malcolm Hailey' speech held out a promise of. The speaker admitted that Sir Malcolm did not commit himself to any steps which might be considered necessary if nothing was possible under the Act. The Minority had shown what the Swarajists had always held that the Constitution must be revised. In some cases both the Majority and the Minority had gone hopelessly wrong, as for instance in the case of the disqualification of a member for election to the Legislature. In a fit of generosity the Committee had suggested an increase of the "disqualification sentence" from six months to one year. This would not only remove the disqualification of the Swarajists but also of men like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Now why was any such disqualification necessary? He was surprised to find that eminent lawyers like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah had agreed to the proposal. No such disqualification existed in England It existed only when a person was undergoing punishment. It was a well-known principle that punishment purged the offence. He quoted authorities to show that even the Joint Parliamentary Committee was opposed to any such disqualification. Thus, in spite of the findings of the Joint Committee they had both the Majority and the Minority agreeing to retaining this disqualification which had kept out many Swarajists. He had asked Government in his October manifesto to remove it and see the results He asked it to-day to remove it and dissolve the Assembly and see who came back.

"REIGN OF TERROR."

The Pandit summed up by observing that he had shown that Government had introduced a reign of terror by indiscriminate arrests to crush the spiit of freedom. He knew Government would no part with its powers. In the meanwhile, others would go and work among the people so long as they thought it to be necessary, unless, of course, the Commander-in-Chief found another occupation for them in this or in the other world. (Laughter). Pandit Motilal concluded: "You want to crush the spirit of freedom. Remember the spirit of independence once born can never die, do what you like. Repression will only recoil on your head. Go on trying it as long as you like. We shall never be tired of opposing that repression and of putting up with whatever suffering we might have to undergo. (Hear, hear). And in the meanwhile all we can do is to speak out our mind clearly, as I have done' (applause).—A. P.

EXASPERATING THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Jinnah supported Pandit Motilal Nehru and said Government's attitute on the question of reforms was exasperating the country. Revolutionaries showed very little patience but by suppressing them alone the problem could not be solved. He wanted a reply to the question whether revision of the constitution would take place before 1929 or not. Both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachariar raised the question of Indianisation of the army, and condemned the Commander-in-Chief's recent speech and demanded a definite scheme of Indianisation.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member replying, admitted that constitutional development would largely depend on the question of the army, and offered on behalf of Government to appoint a Committee to consider the means of attracting Indian youths of education and qualification for military career as Commissioned Officers and consider the means of giving them best military education.

"LOSING THE SOULS."

Mr. B. Das said Pandit Motilal spoke on behalf of Nationalist India. The speaker fully supported the Minority Report to which his leader Mr. Jinnah had appended his signature. He admired the courage of the Minority despite the restricted Terms of Reference. He was glad to find that Sir Muhamed Shafi was now regaining his lost soul—(laughter)—by supporting the idea of a Royal Commission. But why had not Sir Muhamed Shafi shown moral courage in the manner of the Indian members of the Bombay Government and why did he not support the Minority? He was sorry to find that little Governorships, dangled before the eyes of Indian members, made them lose their souls (laughter). He hoped that the House would show a united stand to-day.

Colonel Crawford referred to the valuable

(Continued on next page.)

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

observations made by Sir Campbell Rhodes in his statement to the Associated Press on the Muddiman Report. He believed with Sir Campbell that political progress in this country must come primarily by the establishment of Conventions. One happy Convention was established the other day by Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah when they invited all sections of the House to a dinner at Western Hotel thereby making valuable contributions to political progress by showing that, no matter how strong were the differences in political opinion in the House, hostility on those grounds should not be allowed to extend to their social relations (cheers). His diffidence in speaking was due to the fact that he belonged to the Minority. He had that feeling because of the racial bitterness indulged in the Indian press from day to day which killed the Minorities' confidence in the future form of Government on any other basis than that existing at present.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru:—What about the Anglo-Indian newspapers?

Colonel Crawford, continuing, said the service which Britishers had rendered to India was incomparable. His sister died while attending cholera patients. He himself had served on India's frontier. These were poor examples of what so many British families had done for India. Numerous British officials had given their lives to the service of India. It were these factors which entitled his community to a voice in the determination of the measure of constitutional progress in this country.

Pandit Motilal:—We do not deny it. I invited my friend to a conference.

Proceeding, Colonel Crawford said:—"Yesterday, Pandit Motilal attempted to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the Muddiman Report. He for one would have opposed the motion because during the very short time available they had not been able to consult their constituents, take counsels of the leaders of their community on an important matter like this and then to express it before the House. Now what was the motive underlying Pandit Motilal's motion? It was that the Executive Council was not responsible to the House. But what was the position of the members with regard to their responsibility to their electorate? The electors were not yet capable of looking after their own interests and were liable to exploitation.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—Including those of your community.

Finally, the speaker quoted from Sir Campbell Rhodes' interview stating that among the Conventions which the House should establish were protection to minorities, balanced budgets and a sound financial position. It was on these lines that progress must develop to the best interests of India and the Indian people. (applause).

Mr. B. C. Pal (Bengal, Independent) supported the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru, but, he said, for slightly different reasons from those of the mover. He said Swarajists or non-Swarajists, extremists or moderates, they were all agreed that India must have full complete real responsible Government as quickly as possible. When at the Amritsar Congress the delegates accepted the Reforms for what they were worth, it was with a view to secure the early establishment of responsible Government earlier than the first statutory period, namely before 1929. The Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee had also made it perfectly clear that India wanted the early establisnment of responsible Government. This motion is a big cut, because we want to force Lord Reading to explain his reasons while restoring this grant, and those reasons will be placed before the Secretary of State and the British Government. That is why, divided as we are, I want to support the motion in order to reiterate our demand for the early establishment of full responsible Government and affirm our determination not to rest until our desire is fulfilled (applause). We do not want the transfer of Assam forests or control of the publication of law reports. The days are gone when you used to please us with toys. We have now reached a man's stature. We demand the right of a man to determine and carry on the business of our own household in the light of our own reason and conscience. The question before us is—are we to reach our goal by constitutional means or by other means (cries of "No"). We do not want revolution. I don't think even Mr. Patel wants revolution.

"PEACEFUL REVOLUTION."

Mr. Patel:—I want peaceful revolution.

Mr. Pal:—Peaceful revolution, says my friend. That reminds me of a Sanskrit couplet which says: When a man and wife start quarrelling, there is a great show, but all these end like a morning cloud not in shower but in vapour (laughter and applause). That is the kind of revolution which my friend Mr. Patel wants.

Mr. Patel:—My friend forgets 1920-21, when there was peaceful revolution.

Mr. Pal (after a pause and addressing Mr. Patel):—I do not want to disturb the self-complacence of Mr. Patel. I know 1921 but where is 1921 in 1925? Where was 1921 in 1924? Three times before the cock crowed you denied your master, and now you call upon us to remember 1921? (Loud applause). Now Sir, are you going to have a constitutional advance or revolutionary advance? We are for constitutional advance. The country is getting impatient and it may be impossible even for the Moderate of Moderates to control the country or a section of the country from rushing into the revolutionary ways unless this question is solved with wisdom and statesmanlike foresight and solved betimes (applause).

Mr. Rangachariar also supported the motion of Pandit Motilal. The Government of the country did not command the confidence of the people. That was the plain meaning of the motion. It had no reference to any policy of obstruction. Here was another opportunity for Government to change its heart.

Mr. Das:—Have they a heart?

Mr. Rangachariar continuing, said:—"His Excellency Lord Rawlinson vouchsafed to us the other day that India cannot have a national army. Sir, it is an insult to the people of this country to be told that it will take many years before we can have any substantial Indianisation of the army. I would like to know if the Commander-in-Chief was speaking on behalf of the whole Executive Council. If so I have no hesitation in condemning that Council by means of this Vote. But I still expect that better political sense will prevail and that in place of the eight units schemes which in my opinion was designed to create a pariah group within the army, we shall have Indians trained in the army in all branches and that instead of one Dehra Dun College which after all is an institution in elementary education, there will be several Indian Sandhursts located at suitable centres."

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART.

Proceeding, Mr. Rangachariar criticised the rate of Indianisation in the Services, particularly the army and the foreign departments, and said inasmuch as there had been a long delay, they must make not small but great beginnings in Indianisation. He attacked Government for not taking steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Mercantile Committee Report, while on the other hand there was no delay and no consideration in giving effect to the Lee Committee's Recommendations. Mr. Rangachariar as a member of the Frontier Committee asked what had happened to that Committee's report, and referred to the feeling of insecurity in the Frontier. He said there was a necessity for a change of heart on the part of Government. The unsound character of the administration was thoroughly proved and required to be changed.

CHARGES AGAINST KOHAT AUTHORITIES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke for an hour in support of Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion which, he said, was of an extraordinary character, because it proposed to censure not individual acts of Government but the entire policy. He did not agree with those who said that in throwing out the Finance Bill they made a mistake last year. (Hear, hear.) He did not repent his vote last year which had meant that, Government being adamant, the House refused to take responsibility for taxation. He said the Reforms had proved to be unsatisfactry and inadequate. They were neither based on a democratic system nor were they any near approach to democratic constitutional government. Constitution was defective because though Nabha was being directly administered by the Government of India the Assembly was precluded from discussing the injustices perpetrated there. Government had also disregarded the recommendation of the Assembly for an enquiry into the Sikh grievances. Government was showing extreme callousness towards the Sikhs without whose help their Empire in India would have been nowhere. On the other hand Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government was openly encouraging the formation of Sudhar Committees as rival organisations to S. G. P. C. Government had not yet brought forward a proper Gurdwara Bill. There was then the case of the North-west Frontier Province. The report of the Bray Committee, though issued two years ago, had not yet been attended to. He dwelt at length on the Kohat riots which proved that the Hindu population was not given protection and that the local authorities were callous.

The Home Member: Does the Hon. member make a definite charge?

Pandit Malaviya: Yes, I make charge that the local authorities, the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner, failed to protect Hindus and that they showed deplorable callousness and if you appoint a Committee of enquiry which we have been urging, I undertake to substantiate these charges before such a Committee." Pandit Malaviya while speaking on the necessity for an enquiry was subjected to interruptions from Mr. Hussanally and Mr. Ahmad. Continuing, the speaker said the constitution of the Executive Council must be changed and a member in charge of foreign and political affairs appointed. There must also be an Indian member in charge of defence and the successor of Sir Basil Blackett should be an Indian. The Home Member's position was also anamolous. Concluding, he pleaded for a change in the constitution and the grant of rights to Indians.

A MUSLIM VIEW OF KOHAT.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum (Frontier Province) feared that the frontier was never discussed in the Assembly except in terms of a bad boy. Pundit Malaviya had referred to the Kohat riots. These were due to the Sangatham movement. He wanted every one to be proud of his religion, but religious campaign in any form should not be carried in a province like the Frontier where conditions were quite different from the plains. He (Sir Abdul Qayum) had known of cases on the plains where persons had been burnt alive and their houses ransacked, but no demand for enquiry was made by the non-officials. Sir Abdul Qayum said the riots occurred in the beginning of September and it was on the third or the fourth day after the occurrence when the local authorities had made enquiries the motion was made in the Assembly asking Government to start enquiries. Indeed, he was surprised to see Pundit Malaviya and a few Hindu members closeted in the Committee rooms of the Assembly chamber in Simla discussing the situation without waiting to receive the actual reports. He heard that the Foreign Secretary was at once deputed to the frontier. Possibly it was to bring early information. He mentioned this fact to show that before the local authorities had made enquiries on the spot a visit of the Foreign Secretary was forced upon the Frontier. This visit must have had its own effect on the enquiry of the local authorities. In addition to this Sir Charles Innes was deputed by Lord Reading to help the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner never wanted help and why was Sir Charles Innes at all sent? Then again the Commander-in-Chief and lastly Sir Basil Blackett happened to visit the Frontier To add to all these the Viceroy himself on his way to Kashmir sent for the Chief Commissioner. It could not be said that all these visits were mere accidents. The effect of these visits was that the report which they had seen appeared in the Press were not correct. He was not opposed to an enquiry, but the enquiry must be made by the local authorities in the first instance and its course should not be interfered with. He contended that it was the publication of the pamphlet by the Sanathana Dharma Sabha Secretary that was responsible for the riots and the firing was begun on the first day by the Hindus. Others might not believe this, but that was the truth. Concluding, he suggested the appointment of a permanent Committee attached to the Government of India consisting of equal number of Hindus, and Mahomedans with an impartial judge as chairman to make enquiries into such disturbances, and submit reports without usurping the functions of the authorities on the spot.

MR. BRAY SURPRISED.

Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, said that Pundit Malaviya's speech came to him as a surprise. It had done a great disservice to his (Pundit's) co-religionists in Kohat who had returned to their home and were gradually rebuilding the shops that had been destroyed and others who were picking up courage to return to their home that they had so well loved.

The Pundit's speech had done disservice not only to his co-religionists but to the country at large. He felt very strongly that this was not the occasion to discuss the matter, but he could not remain silent as the officers were not present there to defend themselves though they had been attached. Pundit Malaviya had professed to [illegible] ous for an independent enquiry. Did he realise that Kohat trouble [illegible] unjab, but the whole of India. Did [illegible] believe any enquiry could do more [illegible] had been done by Government. They had put out facts of this ghastly tragedy in brutal light of truth. They had brought about a settlement—not an ideal settlement—but one to which the Hindus had agreed. Mr. Rangachariar had permitted himself to a travesty of facts. But about what the local officers had done, the speaker did not expect this from Mr. Rangachariar, who had been to Kohat. Mr. Rangachariar had asked for unconditional guarantees of protection for the Kohat Hindus. Did he forgot the wise words of Mr. Gandhi who had written on the subject. Mr. Gandhi had refused to accept any guarantee from Government as lasting in the absence of an assurance of friendship on the part of Muslims who were in an overwhelming majority.

At this stage, Pundit Malaviya rose to interrupt and explain. Mr. Bray refused to give way and asked Pundit Malaviya to listen to him with same reluctance as he (the speaker) had listened to Pundit. Mr. Bray, continuing, said that so far as protection was concerned Government had endeavoured, so far as safety lay, in providing what Mr. Rangachariar had urged. Thirty per cent. of the police in Kohat would consist of Hindus or Sikhs and two sub-inspectors were Hindus. They had endeavoured to make the return of refugees very easy. A sum of five lakhs of rupees had been sanctioned for advances as loans and more could be sanctioned if needed. All this had been done by the local officers. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner was one of the most kind-hearted of men who had ever served on the frontier respected from one end of the frontier to the other by both the Muslims and Hindus. (Applause). As for the Commissioner, he certainly did not lack courage. He was an officer who had won military distinction for his service and courage by handling a difficult situation in Chitral during the last Afghan War. He most strongly repudiated the charges made by Pandit Malaviya.

"CONSTITUTIONAL CENSURE."

Mr. Jinnah said he wanted to take the House back from Kohat to the original motion. The motion before them must be treated as meaning condemnation, in the first instance, of the constitution and, in the second instance, of the policy of the Government of India and he would make out a case for such a condemnation. Colonel Crawford had told them that they were establishing a convention of certification. But where was, he asked, such anomalous constitution in the world as in India. The motion before the House was the nearest approach to a real constitutional censure. Moreover India was not adopting this as an unusual course. Australia had done the same in 1851. Colonel Crawford stood for the European commercial interests, civil services, and wanted stability. When was this European commercial community to disappear to enable India to have further constitutional advance? Really he was surprised to hear arguments of that kind from a responsible member of the Assembly. He asked a straight question. Was the constitution to be revised at once or were they wait till 1929? That they were not committed till 1929 was proved by the resolution adopted by the last Assembly on the motion of Mr. Mazumdar with the concurrence of Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government. Sir Malcolm Hailey last February told them that if an enquiry into the reforms showed that advance was not possible within the Act then a revision of the constitution was a separate issue. It was therefore within the terms of reference of committee to answer the question whether the Constitution should be amended or not. The Minority gave their answer while the majority felt it was not called upon to do. He had a serious grievance against Government i.e. refusal to allow the Assembly to discuss the report before Lord Reading hold discussions in London. Government had promised to place the report before Assembly but they treated the Assembly just as it suited their purpose. Whenever it did not suit them they said the responsibility was theirs. Why did they not declare that the Assembly was for all practical purposes, an advisory body.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that this was the occasion for annual stock taking and reviewing the policy of the Government during the year. He assured Government benches that they would be making the greatest possible mistake from the point of view of peace and good government if they delayed the revision of the Constitution. But the most vital thing was the military policy of Government. Slow progress in voting on demands had deprived him of the opportunities for moving a censure motion. He regretted the tone, language and purport of the Commander-in-Chief's speech. Its substance was even more disappointing than the language. The issue was not that they should send ten boys for Sandhurst or more. He admitted that India was not homogenous and that it required welding together. If there were no difficulties the Commander-in-Chief would not be standing there, but he (Mr. Jinnah) would be standing there and giving orders to Lord Rawlinson. Of course, India was not homogenous and required welding together. That was why 300,000 Britishers were holding their sway in India over 300 millions. The question was: Did they really mean to help India? If so they must examine this question thoroughly. When they decided on Indianisation of eight regiments or sending ten boys to Sandhurst they did not consult the Assembly. He did not attach importance to those petty matters. Indians were anxious to see that India was able within a reasonable time to assume the defences of the country. They must appoint a committee to fix the number of Indians to be granted the King's Commissions annually and then only the question would arise as to whether they should be trained in Sandhurst, in India or in England. It was putting the cart before the horse to say that the Committee should examine the [illegible] ability of Sandhurst without examining the question of the number [illegible] granted King's Commission.

Mr. Jinnah, proceeding, criticised the educational and commercial policy of the Government in the past and as for the repressive policy, he was sorry to see that Government was not prepared to come forward with any progressive proposals. If their real object was to maintain law and order they must also be prepared to meet the wishes of the people. It was all a question of patience. Revolutionaries had lesser patience than others. But by suppressing revolutionaries Government would not solve difficulties. They would have to go further and must revise the policy and justify their pledges and not exasperate the people resulting in disastrous consequences both to the Government and the people.

INDIANS IN GOVT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied to the debate for about half an hour and his speech was stopped at five o'clock when the guillotine was applied. He pointed out at the outset that the debate had run on the whole of the administration and references has been made to the Governor-General. It was necessary to explain that the Governor-General was different from the Governor-General-in-Council. It had been said by non-officials that when Indians joined Government they forfeited self-respect and ceased to operate as free individuals. Sir Alexander vehemently repudiated the charge amid cries of "No".

Mr. Patel: They have sanctioned the Bengal Ordinance.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: If they felt it their duty to support the Bengal Ordinance on the facts as they saw, do you ask them not to do their duty? I am surprised that the House is prepared to attack men of their own race in this manner. I, however, have done my duty.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: We make no distinction of race.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: Than, Sir, I find that it is said that I did not repudiate the suggestion that in the murder case in Bengal during the discussion on the Bengal Ordinance the approver failed to drive a motor when the jurors asked him to do so. It is impossible for any member of Government to be absolutely aware of the whole record of trials that occurred some years ago. But, I wrote to the Bengal Government who have sent me the papers from which I find that the driver actually drove but only the car collided against a tree (laughter) and that it was five months after the occasion that the man handled a car. It must also be noted that he had obtained a driver's licence in Calcutta sometime after the trial and that he must have been a qualified driver. Referring to the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report, he left some delicacy in speaking on it being a member of the Government which had not come to any provisional conclusions and having been the President of the Committee. But he paid a tribute to the Indian members on the Committee and in fact to all the non-officials for the help they gave to the Government in the enquiry. True, Government did not give non-officials a day for the discussion of the report but the reason was, as stated by Pundit Malaviya in the course of the debate, that Lord Reading was proceeding to England to confer with Lord Birkenhead on some of the outstanding matters including this report. Sir Alexander Muddiman made it clear that Lord Reading was proceeding at the request of the Secretary of State. From the debate to-day it was clear that any discussion of the report at this stage would have been merely infructuous and fruitless.

Mr. Belvi: Because the report is worthless.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: I expected it from my friend. Even before the report was published he had mentioned it as a whitewashing document and I have no doubt he will spend money to place it in the waste paper basket.

Mr. Belvi: That is the place for it.

ORDINANCE AND SWARAJISTS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, proceeding, expressed surprise that Pundit Motilal Nehru to-day charged Government with having directed the Ordinance against the Swarajists. He did not know whether the Pandit was making a charge that the Ordinance was directed against the Swarajists as such.

Pandit Motilal: I do solemnly make that charge.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: Then let me draw my friend's attention to the fact that when replying to the debate on the Bengal Ordinance I expressed satisfaction that the Pandit in his speech that day had not made the charge that Government used the Ordinance in order to imprison the Swarajists. Then the Pandit had not challenged.

Pandit Motilal: If I had heard this sentence I would certainly have denied it. It must be remembered that I was occupying a back seat that day.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: "However, I repudiate the charge that the Ordinance was directed against the Swarajists as such. The Pandit had said that no less than sixty Swarajists have been put under the Ordinance. Let me point out that these persons were involved in offences before they became Swarajists. I need not say more on this aspect of the matter. All I say is that the action of the Government of India or the policy of the Government is not such in my judgment as to justify this House in cutting the touring allowances of its members." Mr. Bray had already replied at full length as regards the Kohat affair. Sir Alexander felt sure that the House was satisfied with the reply. (Non-official members: "No, no.") Very well. But he was surprised that any in this House could charge the local authorities with failing in their duty. No one who knew the circumstances of the cases would ever have made that charge.

Pandit Malaviya: Then why not have an independent Committee of enquiry, and settle the matter.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: If you thought it would be in the interests of India generally and of Kohat in particular, I would welcome it. But, I feel grave doubts in the [illegible] India that such an enquiry would be useful, especially when the Kohat Hindus are slowly resettling in their old homes and there is a prospect of completely restored feelings in Kohat. I am afraid even to-day's discussion here might disturb the conditions there. It is far better we do nothing and let the situation adjust itself.

The Home Member next referred to the grievances of Sikhs and after paying them an eloquent tribute for their services to the Crown he said that Government did not desire to live with the Sikhs in anger. There was still the hand of friendship offered to the Sikhs. Let the Sikhs come forward and they would not find the British Government reluctant in dealing with the situation. But, it should not be supposed that Government be intimidated into any surrender of the rights of others and come to an agreement which was not fair and just to all the communities. At the same time Government recognised the claims of the Sikhs and Sir Alexander assured the House that Government desired to live with the Sikhs in peace and amity in the future as they had done in the past. (Applause.) The Home Member made a humorous observation that if the cut was really made the Executive Councillors would after this strenuous session like to walk up the hills from Kalka in the primitive fashion of pilgrims, provided the Assembly would not complain of delay in Government business. (Laughter.) If the Assembly carried the cut then the Viceroy would have to restore it. The frequent refusals of the Assembly to vote grants forcing the Viceroy to restore them only made him feel less and less sensitive about the restorations.

At five o'clock when Sir Alexander was still on his legs the President applied the guillotine and the debate was thus cut short. The motion of Pandit Motilal was carried by 65 votes to 48, amidst loud non-official applause.

RS. 18,39,300 CUT.

The next item on which division was challenged was in respect of the Viceroy's household allowance. This was, however, carried by 65 votes against 51, some of the Independents remaining neutral while the rank and file of that party voting with the Swarajists as against Government.

On the Army Department grant also the House divided, with the result that the amount was sanctioned by 62 votes to 50 votes. It appeared that Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Vakatapathi Raju and Mr. Ramachandra Rao voted with Government, while Sir Purshotamdas and Sirdar V. N. Mutalik were among the neutrals.

There was another division over the Secretary of State's expenditure in England. This was also carried by 53 votes against 51.

The other items of demand were agreed to without division, the Swarajists crying "no" in respect of each item.

The amount which the Assembly reduced on the whole Budget excluding Railways was Rs. 18,39,300. In the Railway Budget it will be remembered the Assembly had made a cut of Rs. 94,78,200.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday, when the Finance Bill would be taken into consideration.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL.

NO CHANCE OF BEING THROWN-OUT.

DELHI, March 15.

The attitude to be adopted on the Finance Bill in the Assembly to-morrow was discussed this evening by both the Swaraj Party and the Independent Party at their respective meetings. The Swarajists, it is understood, have decided to oppose both the motion for consideration and the final passage of the Finance Bill, but the Independents have decided not to support them in either. It is, therefore, supposed, that the Finance Bill will not be thrown out this year.

As regards the various proposals, the Swarajists have decided to vote for reduction of the salt tax to eight annas per maund or failing that to one rupee per maund. The Independents, it is understood, will oppose reduction to eight annas, but a majority of them may support reduction to one rupee, provided Government agree to impose a duty on imported salt. Otherwise, the Independents will agree to the retention of salt duty at Re. 1-4 as at present. The Swarajists will also move reduction of the postal rate to quarter anna for a post card and half anna for a letter up to half tola and one anna up to one tola. The Independents are only in favour of reduction of the rate for post card, but some of them may also support the reduction in the case of letters. The Independents are to oppose reduction of duty on petrol and will ask Government to reduce the duty on kerosene instead. The Swarajists, as a Party, have not decided to support the Independents on the question of petrol duty, but the majority may vote with the Independents.—A. P.

UNJUST RULING.

WILL FINANCE BILL BE THROWN OUT?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

During the luncheon interval non-official members contested the President's ruling in their conversations and expressed their view that the matter rested with the President, but the unjust and disappointing ruling has been given and the angry non-officials will now turn their wrath to-morrow, when the first item to be thrown open for vote is the allowance for the Executive Council Members. Under the cover of this item there will be a general attack on the Government's policy regarding the Reforms and particularly their refusal to allot a day for even a discussion of the Muddiman Committee's Report. The accumulated wrath of the non-officials will find full vent not only under this item, but also under the Governor-General's Household allowance while the policy of Great Britain and the British Government will come in for a severe criticism in connection with the demand for expenditure of their agent (the Secretary of State). To-morrow, therefore, important developments are likely in the Assembly, while on Monday next the Finance Bill will be presented for the consideration of the Assembly.

Whether the Finance Bill will be rejected in that summary fashion as it was done last year on the motion of Pandit Malaviya or discussed in detail and passed is still a matter of doubt. The chances are more for consideration and passage, than for rejection, because taken as a whole the Swarajists and Independents are, I am sorry to say, not at all pulling on well. The evidence of this disunion was further brought to light to-day in the Assembly. No doubt Government suffered defeat at the hands of both the Swarajists and Independents on the Opium Policy and the unsatisfactory reply of Sir Basil Blackett was the greatest contributory cause to it. The Swarajists even helped the Independents later in the day to obtain a victory by carrying Mr. Rama Iyengar's cut of seventeen lakhs under the head Stamps with a view to charge to capital instead of to revenue the expenses meant for the security printing press works. But for the Swarajists' help the Independents would not have effected such a big cut establishing the principle of correct accountancy. And here let it be remembered that on an identical issue raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta under the head Salt, the Independents deserted the Swarajists the other day. But for getting the old sores the Swarajists joined the Independents and defeated the Government. But the Independents did not prove equally faithful when their turn came to-day late in the evening.

INDEPENDENTS DESERT.

An interesting debate was raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta over Sir Basil Blackett's Debt Redemption Scheme. It was under the provision for interest on ordinary debt and reduction or avoidance of debt. The amount mentioned as votable was one crore and thirty-eight lakhs. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved for the rejection of the whole of this sum. Mr. Patel diluted Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion by reducing the figure to one crore and thirteen lakhs with the object, as he said amidst laughter, of ensuring the support of the Independents to the motion. But the Independents had their own motion tabled in the name of Mr. Shunmukham Chetty for a reduction by only seventy-five and half lakhs. During the debate in which Sir Purshotamdas effectively contributed, non-officials made it clear that the provisions were excessive. They attacked Government for hiding a large number of figures on the non-votable side and criticised the scheme as being based on exchange calculation of one shilling and four pence while the budget had been framed on the basis of one shilling and six pence. Sir Basil Blackett failed miserably to convince the House and Mr. Ramachandra Rao's first speech to clear the statistical cobwebs brought the Government more into the mud. The result was that Mr. Patel's "small cut" as he called it was put to the vote and lost by a majority of four votes. But during the division time, prominent Independents did not vote including Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Venkatapati Raju besides others. The Swarajists were, therefore, defeated.

BACK IN THEIR OWN COIN.

They took this to heart and wanted to pay the Independents in the same coin. The opportunity was provided a minute later when Mr. Shunkukam Chetty's modest cut was pressed. Pandit Motilal ordered all the Swarajists to remain firm in their seats and so they did. He himself went and sat on the bench near the ayes lobby, lest there should be any mistake and allowed no member of his party to err even by chance. A number of Independents failed to support their own Whip's motion for Messrs. Rangachariar, Ramachandra Rao and Venkatapati Raju remained neutral. Mr. Shunmukham's motion was, therefore, lost with the significant voting result of fourteen in favour of it, and forty-six against it.

'ALL JOY.'

When the result was announced there were defeatening cheers lasting several minutes besides cries of shame. Of course, Government was all joy, because in the

(Continued on next page).

"DO NOT LOSE PATIENCE."

(Continued from page 7.)

submission of the Shastras particularly Sankara Smritis to Pandits for examination as regards the authenticity and interpretation. The third was an arbitratiton by select scholars with the Dewan as umpire. He then referred to his interview with Her Highness the Maharani Regent and the Dewan and said they had promised to help the reform towards the removal of untouchability otherwise than by legislation if public opinion was consolidated and organised. He could understand the difficulty of a constitutional monarch anticipating public opinion and it was their duty to shape strong public opinion. In conclusion Mr. Gandhi congratulated Her Highness on the discontinuance in the State of animal sacrifice.

Later in the day Mr. Gandhi had interviews with Her Highness the Junior Maharanee and His Highness the Maharaja.—A. P.

ADDRESSES AND PURSE.

TRIVANDRUM, March 14.

Mr. Gandhi was presented to-day with two addresses, one by the Municipal Council and the other by Trivandrum Tamil Sangham. The Municipal address stated *inter alia* that at the instance of the Legislative Council the Travancore Government were taking steps to introduce spinning as part of manual training in State schools.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Gandhi stated his desire that Municipal work should not be mixed up with politics, that Municipalities should have not only primary but secondary and even collegiate education under their charge and that the policing of towns should be vested in them.

Later, he had a reception at the Law College where the students presented him with an address.

The Travancore public also presented Mr. Gandhi with a purse of Rs. 700.

It is announced that Mr. Gandhi will visit Palghat on the 18th instant where besides the Municipal address he will receive a public address and a purse.—A. P.

EDUCATE PUBLIC OPINION.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, March 14.

Trivandrum was unique in its reception of Mahatma Gandhi and the party. Numberless people had collected themselves to greet him at the Government Guest House on the arrival and their enthusiasm was boundless. Last afternoon he visited His Highness Maharaja's College of Science and replied to the students' address. He referred to the limitations of science and scientific research and exhorted them to emulate the examples of Sir J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Ray. He advised them to concentrate on the introduction of spinning wheel into every household.

He had an interview yesterday with Her Highness Junior Rani, Dewan and His Highness Maharaja.

A monster gathering of 15,000 people attended the evening meeting at the Cantonment maidan, where addresses were presented by the citizens of Trivandrum, Kerala Hindu Sabha, Humanitarian Society, Hindi Pracharak Sabha and the Trivandrum Khilafat and Congress Committees. The citizens' address was read and presented by Mr. Mr. K. G. Sesha Aiyar, retired High Court Judge, enclosed in a beautiful casket inlaid with ivory.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

In his joint reply Mahatmaji spoke at length on the Vaikom situation and the result of his interviews with the Dewan and Her Highness Maharani Regent. He asked how shameful and humiliating it was to keep out from the Vaikom roads one like His Holiness Sri Narayana Guru, whose guest he was at Warkala. It hurt greatly his sense of religion, his sense of humanity and his sense of nationalism that several Ezhavas, as capable as clean and as good as the highest Brahmin was likewise denied the freedom of passage along the disputed roads. Referring to the three alternative offers he had made to the orthodox at Vaikom, which they had not accepted yet, he said the first was a referendum to be restricted to the caste Hindus of the whole State, or only those of Vaikom, the second was the submission of their Sastras for an examination by the Pandits as regards the authenticity and interpretation and the third was an arbitration by Pandits representing both the parties with the Dewan as the umpire. These offers were still open to the orthodox for their acceptance. He added, the Maharani Regent and the Dewan had promised to help the reform movement to the best of their ability, otherwise than by legislation. Mahatmaji agreed there were difficulties so far as the legislative action was concerned. He said they would help even by legislation if the public opinion was sufficiently consolidated and organised. He appealed to them to educate the public opinion in the direction of reform.

MAHATMA AT QUILON.

HIS REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

QUILON, March 12.

After meeting the volunteers at Vaikom yesterday at which he gave them directions regarding the future campaign Mr. Gandhi left for Alleppey which he reached in the evening. Addresses of welcome were presented by the Municipality and by the Ezhavas under the auspices of the Untouchability Committee. Leaving Alleppey Mr. Gandhi reached Quilon last night where he was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality. In the course of his reply he appealed to them not to rest satisfied until they had rid Travancore of the curse of untouchability. He congratulated the Travancore Assembly members on having passed a resolution advocating the introduction of spinning in the national schools and asked them to put the resolution into effect. He concluded by asking the people to clothe themselves in khaddar, hand-spun or hand-woven. Mr. Gandhi left for Varkala at 10-30 to-day.—A. P.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

quarrel between the two parties they always score victories. But the Swarajists' main aim was to spite the Independents for having deserted them earlier. Hence the defeat of Mr. Shunmukham Chetty's motion. Eventually Government succeeded in saving the whole of this budget provision from being hurt, because when the main demand was put it was carried by a majority of seventeen votes. Thus it was all joy for Government, a result which Sir Basil Blackett himself did not expect judging from the tenour of his reply to the debate.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS & SWARAJISTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 14.

The voting of demands on the general budget concluded to-day after a debate on the general policy of the Government which was maintained at a high level and on which Government sustained a severe defeat. It once again revealed the fact that notwithstanding logomachy there was really no difference between the Independents and Swarajists, either in respect of the aims of their programme in the Assembly or in the methods of achieving them. It has been quite apparent that the difference is not even in the mentality of either of them, but it exists only in the degree of strength, courage and pertinacity with which the course of action, which was successfully adopted last year should be persevered this year. Very early in the session there were clear indications that some of the leading members of the Independent section had reconsidered the position they took and had made up their minds not to allow the operative part for the articles of the joint Nationalist Party from last year to take effect. After obtaining a revision of the rules of the party in regard to resort to obstruction by a refusal of supplies by providing a maximum of agreement, therefore which could not be had without the concurrence of the small group of members, they succeeded in preventing a united decision in the Nationalist Party on the question of rejection of grants on the Railway Budget. But they succeeded in not allowing the rejection of at least two or three other grants which a majority in the Independent Party were anxious to co-operate with the Swarajists in throwing out. This they were able to do by a provision that in order to make a party question a two-third majority was essential. In effect one-third of the smaller Independet Party numbering between nine and twelve were virtually able to control the destinies of the whole Nationalist Party in the Assembly, which would otherwise have constituted a compact and powerful majority of the Assembly for all purposes. It was clearly to illustrate to the public the manner in which this group repeatedly sought to control the situation and its actual strength in the Assembly that the Swarajists yesterday apparently abstained from voting for the smaller cut on the redemption of debt provision to which they were determined to drag the Swarajists and it became apparent that with the Government against them their strength was about fourteen and that many members of the Independent Party also shared this demonstration of disapproval of their action in declining to vote for Mr. Patel's amendment which in their own view was essentially sound in principle though in the actual calculation of the amount it may have been in their view overpitched by a few lakhs.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Not was this the only instance. On Thursday a Swarajist motion for the transfer of 14 lakhs for building from the revenue to the capital account was lost by the abstention of this group from voting thereon by the narrow difference of six. But on Friday a similar motion for the reduction of the transfer of 27 lakhs by an Independent member on identical grounds was voted for by these people and carried with the help of the Swarajist votes. To-day the total omission of the grant under Executive Council was carried again by the Swarajists and the Nationalists voting together by a very large majority. But the motion to omit the grant under Viceroy's staff, etc., was last, because some of the members of this group went into the Government lobby while others remained neutral. On the division called for on the Army Department demand Mr. Jinnah and his friends who were most passionate in their denunciation of the army policy to-day as well as in the debate ten days ago chose to abstain from voting even. The India Office demand on which they were expected to vote without any difficulty or doubt was last by this fissiparous process by the narrow majority of two. Throughout these several divisions a very large section of Independents consistently voted with the Swarajists and this has made it clear that the new party shows no sign of solidification and most of them may soon be expected to join formally the Swaraj Party.

What the evolution of the whole party position will be by the end of the session it is too early to speak of for the present. But so far as the Swarajists are concerned they confidentially placed their trust in the country and the public that returned them to the Assembly and there is no doubt that they will appeal to the country at the earliest opportunity to give their verdict unequivocally in support of a programme and policy which, with the assent of the Congress, they have dedicated themselves to and by which they have pledged themselves not to take offices nor to accept minor favours to the detriment of the great struggle for Swaraj that lie before them.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH?

(Continued from page 7.)

day, namely, that the British Government remains firmly attached to the principles of arbiration and disarmament and is anxious to do its part in giving peace and security to the world. If we find ourselves obliged to reject the Protocol, it is because we think tha in the present circumstances the Covenant itself better serves those great objects to which all the countries represented at this Council have in the discussions of yesterday and to-day again pledged their support."

The resolution submitted by Dr. Benes was then adopted.—B. O. W.

"BURIAL" OF THE PROTOCOL.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 13.

The morning papers are generally quite satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's "burial" of the Geneva Protocol and are disposed to demand the hurrying up of some concrete alternative.

"The Times" says the whole trouble in Europe—the unrest and oppressive fears responsible for such schemes as Protocol—is due to the unending Franco-German conflict. Let France and Germany make arrangement as Mr. Chamberlain describes and Britain will gladly participate. The paper adds that the present occasion is favourable for such an attempt.

On the other hand the "Daily Herald" complains against Mr. Chamberlain's "cynical attitude and above all the advocacy of limited alliances."—Reuter.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article takes the view that the present hopes of a permanent peace are to be found in the Anglo-Franco-Belgian combination.

The "Daily Mail" on the other hand while expressing satisfaction that the entombment of the Protocol has cleared way for a beter policy says "peace could best be secured by an agreement between France and Germany to which Great Britain and Italy would be parties. Germany says she is anxious for such an agreement. Before it can be regarded as attainable it will undoubtedly be necessary for Germany to prove that she is acting in good faith."

The "New Statesman" one of the leading opposition weekly journals declares that Mr. Chamberlain's criticisms will undoubtedly command the assent of an overwhelming mass of well informed opinion in Britain irrespective of party. Referring to the pact for guaranteeing the eastern frontiers of France and Belgium, which must include Germany, the journal remarks that it is the only alternative likely to secure the support of all parties in Britain.—B. O. W.

"UNIVERSALISED CONFLICT."

LEAFIELD, (OXFORD), March 14

The Colonial Secretary, Col. Amery, in a speech at Coventry said that the Protocol was based on the principle of compelling all the nations to accept arbitration in every dispute, whatever kind of dispute it might be, at the peril of having every other nation going to war with it if it failed to do so. However, attractive such a proposal might seem, it was really not a proposal based upon any sound principle. Arbitration wherever they could arrive at on a common principle was an admirable thing, but there were many causes of dispute where there was no principle of arbitration and where the dispute itself was concerned with the question of principle. The scheme outlined in the Protocol, he added, would have committed the Britis hEmpire to military intervention in every conceivable conflict which might have occurred anywhere without giving it in return anything at all adequate in corresponding security. It seems to him that a scheme like that of the Protocol would mean universalised conflict and at any rate so far as Britain was concerned would make for innumerable causes of war from which the wisdom and prudence of Britis statesmanship should preserve her.

Discussion of the Government's attitude towards the Protocol is continued in the newspapers to-day and the subject was dealt with from the platform at several political meetings, last night.—B. O. W.

LABOUR'S STRONG CRITICISM.

IMPORTANCE OF PROTOCOL.

LEAFIELD, (OXFORD), March 14.

Lord Parmoor, member for the late Labour administration who was one of the British delegates to the League Assembly at which the Protocol took shape, spoke on the subject at Bradford, last night. Without dwelling on points of detail, he declared that the criticisms advanced by Mr. Chamberlain at Geneva could be met by ordinary adjustment and amendment. He said the League stood for international community on the peace basis. This community was impossible unless at the same time the system for settlement of international disputes without resort to war was formulated as in the Protocol and armaments were reduced to a common peace level.

Lord Beauchman at a Liberal Party meeting in Manchester while agreeing that the Protocol was not a perfect instrument said he would have preferred that Mr. Chamberlain should have invited the Council of the Assembly to introduce such amendments as would have made it generally acceptable.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labour Party in an interview with the "Daily Herald" strongly criticised Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement. Dealing with the situation in more general terms, he said there were three alternatives; firstly, the three-nation-pact which the Labour Party rejected absolutely; secondly, a pact to include the late enemies like Germany and thirdly, the policy represented by the Protocol.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Davar's College of Commerce celebrated its silver jubilee on Friday with great eclat. In the evening a representative and influential gathering was held at the College premises in Apollo Street, where apart from the professors and students and their relatives who were present in a large number, professors of other colleges and business-men of the city had graced the occasion with their presence. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., presided and was supported on the dais by Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw.

At the outset Principal Davar read out several messages of congratulations which included those from Sir D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, wishing the institution a bright future. He then narrated at length the history of the institution during the past 25 years and said:—When I try to recollect the day on which as quite a boy I had the cheek to offer my services to the public as a Teacher of Commerce I cannot help being surprised because I had men of eminence like Mr. Aiyer and Mr. S. B. Billimoria as my rivals in Bombay.

To-day sobered as I am with age and experience, a repetition of such a bold venture would be impossible. In those early days the advocates of commercial training had a hard struggle against prejudice of all classes. The University B.A.'s looked upon us with amused tolerance, the legal fraternity used to come in contact with us as accountants and treated us as so many glorified book-keepers. The orthodox merchants firmly held out that Commerce could not be taught in a school; medical and engineering professions graciously ignored our existence. Happily these are the recollections of the past though it seems only yesterday.

It is now our hope that this institution which has worked for so many years as a College of Commerce—in fact it is I believe the oldest commercial institution in existence in India except the one in Calicut—and the oldest in India to teach the highest professional branches should be given its proper place by our University by recognising it for its Degree courses.

TRIBUTES TO FOUNDER.

Several gentlemen then spoke at length on the jubilee celebrations. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas congratulated Davar's College and its founder and said Davar's College was a public institution with meritorious record of the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Lalji Naranji congratulated Principal Davar on the great success of his institution and hoped he would supply some day an Indian Finance member from his College.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, addressing as a national worker, characterised Davar's College as a land-mark in the progress of the country. It also indicated, he said, what an Indian could do if given the right opportunity.

Principal Antia of the Sydenham College advised the students to go for commercial study as on it depended the progress and prosperity of the country.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the object of English education in India was, it is said, to supply clerks for their English masters, but Principal Davar had removed that abuse and had converted the clerks into men with some definite mission in life. He urged the students to study Indian economy side by side with their ordinary studies.

Mr. K. S. Aiyer hoped that Principal Davar would open an Institute of Bankers on the lines of the English Institute of Bankers for the benefit of Indian banks and joint stock companies.

The chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful students and in a lengthy speech paid a glowing tribute to the energetic and industrious work of Principal Davar during the last 25 years.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshment.

BREAK IN WHEAT PRICES.

WILDEST SCENES ON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, March 14.

A break in the prices of wheat was responsible for the wildest scenes on the Chicago and Winnipeg exchanges. May futures dropped fourteen cents. to 166 cents. on the Chicago Exchange and to 174 cents. on the Winnipeg Exchange, the latter being a record decline. The collapse is due to heavy rains which, it is believed, will increase the crop in the United States.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVE 1925 CROP.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

LONDON, March 14.

The Indian Tea Association has passed the following resolution:

Having regard to the disappointing quality of the later 1924 teas and the indications of less care in plucking, the Committee recommend to the proprietors to improve the quality of the 1925 crop by producing such standard which will meet with the present day requirements avoiding manufacture of coarse stalky teas. The Association recommend that there should be no sales in Indian and Ceylon teas for a fortnight during Easter commencing from 6th April.—Reuter.

LORD CONZON'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 13.

Lord Curzon passed a quiet day and his strength is maintained.—Reuter.

A Madras message says the Kumbakonam Municipal Council have unanimously passed a resolution to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to that town.

Speeds the Recovery of the Sick

DOCTORS all over the world prescribe gruel and porridge made of QUAKER OATS for invalids, persons in frail health and those recovering from sickness. QUAKER OATS revitalizes the nerve tissues and abundantly nourishes the muscles. It gives fifty per cent more body energy than meat and twenty per cent more than rice. It is delicious in taste, easy to digest and will not heat the body.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

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OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6).

quires the growth or the supply of this medium. Then, again, if a man sells the produce of his labour and earns say a hundred rupees a year, he does not necessarily spend all the hundred. He may put some of it by for future needs. In other words out of the hundred rupees about ninety or ninety-five might be spent and the rest put away for a rainy day. This 5 rupees put away is currency gone out of circulation for the time being. It is what is called absorption of currency. In a vast country like India with its toiling millions, if only eight annas per head was so put away, it would mean fifteen crores of currency going out of sight every year. This shows how currency can get absorbed but does not explain how more is needed every year. The explanation is this. In every nine years out of ten, India's balance of trade is in favour of India. In many years there is a considerable surplus left in our favour after paying for all imports, all Home charges, all bullion, etc. As you cannot compel a man to spend every pie he earns, so you cannot compel India to spend every pie it gets from the proceeds of its exports. It may and frequently does want to bring in the balance of the money in cash. When the mints were open i. e. upto 1894, it imported silver to to extent of this balance, and took it to the mint, and had it coined into local currency. Since the closing of the mints, it can only import gold to the extent of the cash balance due to it and have that gold turned into currency. With the improvement in communications and the increasing need the world has of India's raw products, India has been able to secure good prices and is able to bring in large sums in *cash* after paying up for everything it cares to buy. It is this surplus cash proceeds that India must get converted into local currency before it can be either banked or used in current circulation. As India's balances to be brought in cash grew larger, the larger was the amount of new currency needed. The circulation of currency has for the above reasons constantly grown in this country. According to the Report of the Controller of Currency for 1923-24 the circulation of currency Notes was

5.19	crores in 1863-64
10.67	crores in 1869-70
12.80	crores in 1879-80
16.15	crores in 1889-90
27.96	crores in 1899-1900
49.66	crores in 1909-1910
65.55	crores in 1913-1914
101.77	crores in 1917-1918
171.68	crores in 1919-1920
179.01	crores in 1923-1924

It will be seen from the above that the growth in the first few periods is relatively slow. This was because the mints were open, and a good part of the foreign cash was changed into *coined* rupees, and obviated the need for larger *note* issues. Then again world prices were steadily declining since 1873 in terms or gold, and so India realised comparatively low prices for its products between 1873 and 1890. It will also be noticed that since the closing of the mints the expansion of the Note Issue is more rapid. This was partly due to higher world prices, and partly due to the fact that under the Gold Exchange Standard System, gold could not be coined and added to the circulation automatically, but went into the Reserve and was represented by Notes in the circulation. The last three periods show enormous expansion because the world paid extremely high prices during the war for commodities of all kinds, and the amount India had to bring in cash was far larger. However, it may be well to point out in passing that the 179 crores of to-day at to-day's level of prices and wages does not represent more than about 100 crores at the prewar level and it would have grown normally to much more than 100 crores even if there was no war.

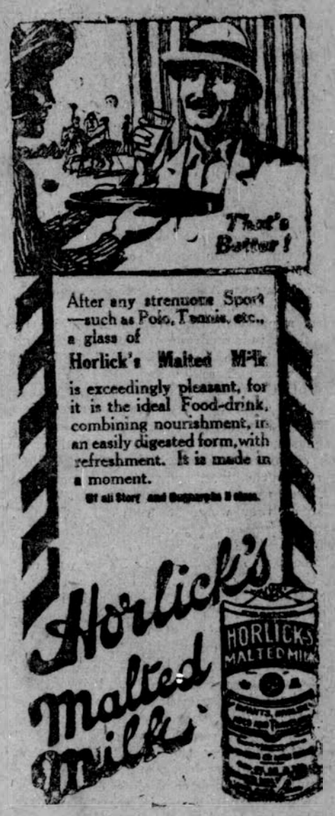
The Lesson,

The lesson, however, that I wish to emphasise from the above figures is that even in pre-war days a constantly increasing supply of currency was a necessity. It is here that the power of Government to manipulate comes in. By refusing to convert our foreign cash balances into local currency, they pinch the holders of such balances, and compel them to pay more and more foreign money for every rupee that they want to exchange into. These holders of our foreign balances are really the owners of the wheat or seeds or other Indian produce, who have surplus produce to sell overseas and who want to get in the proceeds. As the bulk of our foreign trade is done in Sterling Currency, these holders of foreign balances are perforce holders of Sterling, and as Government will not convert it into local currency, they are compelled to offer more and more sterling to whoever gives them rupees in exchange. This is what rise in Exchange means and this is how it is brought about. I say "Government refuse" but they do not do it in so many words. What they do is to keep the 2sh. rate on the Statute Book. They can then truthfully say "Gentlemen we do not refuse. Bring us your Sovereigns and we will give you Rs. 10 each. Sorry we cannot do more, because that is the law"

The apologists of Government do not tire of telling us that the 2sh. rate is harmless, innocent, and what not, and the layman who cannot see what effect the mere existence of this rate in the Coinae and Currency Acts has on the conversion of our foreign balances may be easily deceived into thinking that the rate was harmless. But it is not. *It is really the most potent instrument today in the hands of Government for rigging exchange up at will.* But this method of refusing to convert our foreign balances and thereby bring about scarcity has not seemed sufficient to Government. They wanted Exchange to be rigged up to 2sh. far more quickly, and so they not only stopped fresh supplies but began to artificially reduce even the supplies that then existed.

How this was done, and how this method of reducing existing supplies is sedulously followed even to this day will be explained in the next article.

(To be continued).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BUDGET DISCUSSION ENDS.

SATURDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

"PECULIAR MOOD OF HOUSE."

"The House seems to be in a peculiar mood to-day", said the President, a short while after the Council had met yesterday. That was the aptest description of the whole proceedings from beginning to end and this thin undercurrent of "peculiarity" was running through and through the Council proceedings. At the very outset the Minister for Education smarting under the gibes Mr. Jayakar had levelled at him the previous day had brought a weighty document with him adumbrating his policy and his political beliefs. It contained his political confessions, so to say. His speech was, however, most unexceptionable and was cast in a spirit not of irritation or exasperation, as might have been expected from the trouncing he had received at the hands of the leader of the Swaraj Party. In this political manifesto of Mr. Jadhav he told the Council that he and his party were no less patriotic than other members, who he thought had come there with the best of intentions to serve their country, but they wanted to cooperate with any party that would cooperate with them for the good of the Non-Brahmins. What Mr. Jayakar and others of Mr. Jadhav's critics sincerely regretted was that these professions fell far short of practice in every day life. Very rarely have the Non-Brahmins as a whole cast their vote on the side of the Swaraj Party, even in such matters as the preventing of further taxation. However, the speech of Mr. Jadhav, admirable in tone as it was, smoothed the ruffled feelings of his opponents, the Swarajists, but not of the Muslim members who wanted a larger share of Government jobs, and similar other things. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed asked the Ministers, in whom he had very little confidence, to form a party of their own and inspire the members in supporting them. Mr. Rafiuddin might have spared himself, for all along he has refused to be inspired by any one except the Government members, except when it came to the distribution of jobs between the various communities, and then he has not spared any one in the heat of his righteous indignation. Mr. A. N. Surve, naturally, scorned the patronage of all, and the Non-Brahmins, poorest of the poor as they were, he told the Council, would stand on their own legs without any crutches. The complaint of other Muslim members who followed Mr. Surve was cast in the same complaining tone as that of the Moulvi—that the Minister had not done enough for their particular community. It must be mentioned here that the discussion arose on Mr. Joshi's motion and not that of Mr. Baptista. In making a sarcastic speech Mr. Joshi said in effect that the debate would lead one to believe that the British had abandoned the "sacred" trust which a kindly providence had given to them for the benefit of the Services and the merchants and left the other communities to fight out their own battles. But that was not so and it was the duty of all the communities to unite together and give battle to the bureaucracy. He, in the end, withdrew his motion on account of the sympathetic attitude of the Minister. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Jadhav that his administration of the departments under his control has been more responsive to the wishes of the public and the Council than that of his predecessor, who ascended the *gadi* with so much hope and left it with such disappointment to the people. It is a pity, however, that so much dirty linen of the various parties should have been washed on the floor of the Council!

POLICE GRANT.

When the police grant was taken up Mr. Nariman raised a solid wall of opposition. The first question he took in hand was the invidious treatment given to Indian Sub-Inspectors of Police as against that to Police Sergeants. He complained that Indians who were better qualified in every way were left in the cold and the Sergeants who were recruited from the Military were given preferential treatment. He strongly pleaded the cause of Indians in the Police Department. Sir M. Hayward's ground was that the Sergeants were recruit from the army and they had the requisite training, and they were unable to live on the same salary as that paid to an Indian Sub-Inspector. Mr. Nariman said if Indians were unfit to do certain kinds of work Government should say so and not hide anything from the Council. It was, however, left to Mr. V. A. Dabholker, a Government nominee, to raise wind for the Police Sergeants by saying that Indians were unfit for some kinds of work, such as keeping the hawkers under control, etc. Mr. Nariman spoke scathingly of the self-respect of Mr. Dabholker in matters Indian. Mr. Nariman had another opportunity of attacking the Government and he complained that, with all the police available, life in Bombay was as unsafe as anywhere, and he wanted to know whether in the North of Bombay it was Pathan Raj. British Raj or Swaraj. Personal safety and security of property, he said, were entirely absent in the city—at any rate they had not improved since the last few years. Five thousand cognisable crimes had remained undetected, and instead of looking after criminals the police were busy in warning Editors of newspapers by calling them to the Police Office for small things. He humourously mentioned his own visit to a Police Station, where everything was being made spick and span for the visit of the "Chota Governor Sab." He waited there and after a time he saw the Home Member coming to the Police Station, and perhaps the Member found everything in first rate condition. Mr. Nariman deprecated these ceremonial visits to the Police Stations, and instead he asked him to visit *incognito* and see things for himself. The public were so much in awe of the Police, he told the Council, that they preferred the total loss of their property instead of complaining to the Police. In a riot he said an Indian officer was better able to control a crowd, because he could speak to the people and understand them, than a sergeant with his military training and grape-shot. The ever watchful Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, who seems to have a watching brief on behalf of the Government, at once got up on a point of order, but the President's ruling made him collapse. Mr. Surve here got an opportunity of ventilating the grievances of the people of Kolaba District who are groaning under the restrictions of the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate. Even for a funeral procession a license had to be taken, and for every procession a clear two days' notice was essential. Was a man to die with two days' notice for the convenience of the Police he asked? Mr. Surve took a good twenty minutes to develop his case, and the hour hand was slowly approaching five.

The President was all alone smilingly watching the slow mechanical progress of the hands on the clock, and as the hour hand passed five, he rang his bell and the guillotine fell. The progress of the remaining demands was almost dramatic, if not tragic. Member after member on the Government benches got up and asked for his money and the Council granted it almost meekly, although a vocal protest was raised by the Opposition. The President humourously suggested to the Opposition that if the members were dissatisfied with his decision they might ask for a poll, but wisely the Opposition did not take advantage of this offer. By five minutes past five, all the demands were granted to Government, while during the last fortnight the Council was going on, many a time, with an infructuous discussion on mere trifles. Thus the Budget discussion came to an end.

On Monday, Mr. Nariman's Rent Act Bill will come for discussion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The discussion was renewed on Mr. P. G. Joshi's motion for the reduction of the total demand (votable) for Education of Rs 195-67,000 by Rs. 1 lakh.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister for Education) said with all the vanity he was capable of he thought that if his administration came to be judged by the House, they would find the majority vote on his side.

Mr. Joshi: Including the official vote!

Mr. Jadhav said the relative strength of the parties had not improved during the last twelve months and the administration of transferred departments had generally met with the approval of the House. He thanked the leader of the Swaraj Party for the things he had said about him. They had been friends since a long time, and they knew each other well and respected each other. But then it was said that the inherent defects of the Department were due more to his staff than to him, and he did not know whether he should take it as a compliment or not and Indian literature was full of many similar insinuations. When he was serving the Maharaja of Kolhapore, and when any steps were taken which were not liked by the Brahmins, they said that the Maharaja was good, but his advisers were not. Now they said the same thing about his staff, but they must not take the allegations of the leader of the Swaraj Party very seriously. He (Mr. Jadhav) was rather wayward to be completely under such influences. His own opinion on the reforms scheme was not exactly what the official side wanted and he had sided with the Ministers and asked for full provincial autonomy. Evil influences had not forced him from doing what was good for the country, and he did not want to hide behind any evil influences whatever. Referring to the remarks made against the non-Brahmin Party he said, there was a time when their efforts were ridiculed and it was said they were bringing quarrels in an atmosphere of harmony. Since there was a moral awakening it was said that the non-Brahmins did not know their own mind or representatives. Non-Brahmins were as honest as the other parties in the Council, and they were actuated by the same high motives as the members of the other parties. They wanted to see their country advanced and they placed the welfare of their country first and other considerations afterwards. They, however, did not subscribe to the policy of violent action of the Swaraj Party, of causing obstruction, but they believed in co-operation, and were ready to co-operate with the Government or any other party if it was likely to lead to the advancement of the country. If they felt that the advancement of the country was being retarded by any party, they would oppose it.

Mr. Joshi said the policy of the non-Brahmin Party was not the issue, but the policy of the Minister.

The President said criticism was linked at the non-Brahmin Party of the Minister and Mr. Jadhav was replying to that criticism. But he could not but say that it was the last day and such elaborate essays should not be read out.

Mr. Jadhav said non-Brahmin Party as a whole had voted with the Government when the interests of the masses had to be protected.

Mr. Jayaker rose to a point of order.

Sir M. Hayward said Mr. Jayakar had called himself the leader of all parties.

The President said he had never called himself the leader of all parties. But according to Parliamentary practice the leader of the largest party was called the leader of the opposition.

Sir M. Hayward said Mr. Jayaker had said there were only two parties in the Council—one the people's party and the other Government Party and he had said that he had taken the Minister under his protecting wing.

The President: He never said so.

Continuing said Mr. Jadhav the non-Brahmin Party was a Ministerial Party because it had accepted the ministerial office and it cooperated with Government in such matters where co-operation was desirable.

Coming to the question of freehand drawing he said there were always two sides to a question, and he was quite ready to place the whole correspondence before the Council if it so desired, as he had nothing to hide. But they must remember that drawing was not taught in the Art School for the purpose of producing artists, but for a different purpose and that purpose was not well served by free hand drawing. The whole agitation was engineered from certain quarters, and he repudiated the idea that abolition was due to departmental jealousies. But if Indian experts, whose opinions, after all, must prevail when the question of Indian education was concerned, thought free hand should remain he was willing to reconsider the whole question and he gave an assurance to that effect. He had to see that Indian talent was encouraged and it was only wise that the matter should be revised. He had been asked by Mr. Bhopatker to reserve some posts of sepoys for members of the depressed classes. But he might tell the members that such high appointments were not made by him. He would ask the member however, whether he had employed any depressed class man in his own household. He strongly repudiated the statement that there was insecurity in the Deparment of Education owing to his being the Minister of Education.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said Mr. B. Jadhav was in office, because the Muslim community had a bitter experience of the previous Minister who had called the Muslims as an intermediate community. But a year had passed and nothing had been done for the Sind Muslims, and the education of Mahomedans had not advanced. What he thought was that the Minister had not sufficient grip over his subordinates.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani complained that nothing had been done for the Primary school teachers, although a Committee had been appointed long ago. He did n t think that it would take more than five minutes to draft a report and it should not exceed, he said, a half-sheet of note paper.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed complained that administration had suffered during Mr. Jadhav's time. Ministers ought to form a party of their own; they should inspire and guide their party and his complaint was that the Ministers were unable to do that. Muslims and non-Brahmins who belonged to the martial races must be able to hold their own intellectually with others in the Council. The leaders of the Swaraj Party certainly did not come from heaven, that the Ministers should not be able to hold their own against them in the Council, he said.

Mr. A. N. Surve said the total percentage of Muslims in Bombay was 13 per cent, while they held 39 per cent. of the posts of teachers. The literacy among the Mahomedans was 2 per cent. whereas among the backward Hindus it was one per cent. It was only democratic that the rights of other communities should be respected in the matter of appointments. Mr. Jayaker's remarks about the protection given by this party to the Minister were certainly objectionable to other non-Brahmins and if the Minister was undeserving of his office, then in the interests of public funds, he should be made to resign. The non-Brahmins did not want the patronising airs either of the Swaraj Party or of the Government. The non-Brahmins were poorest of the poor, and they would never ask Government to deprive those who possessed the things that the non-Brahmins wanted, in order to give them to their own non-Brahmin party. Non-Brahmins merely wanted their dues to be given to them and they would co-operate with any party that would co-operate with non Brahmins.

Mr. M. S. Khurho said last year the Mahomedans had supported the Minister because he had promised to do something for them, but unfortunately that had not been done.

Sir M. Hayward said while he was not a great expert in such matters, free hand drawing had been long ago given up in the West in favour of drawing from life. Drawing from memory and drawing from life were certainly better than free hand drawing. But it was a highly technical question and should not have been honoured with such a high word as vandalism, or with a vote of censure on the Minister. The pictures exhibited in the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition were from life and, not freehand, and he spoke this as the President of the Bombay Art Society.

Mr. P. G. Joshi said he had never expected that the debate would take such a bitter turn. He had made it clear that it was not a vote of censure at all and he would be the last person to move such a vote on the present Minister. A recital of the history of the non-Brahmin Party might lead them to believe that the British had retired, and had left the non-Brahmins, Brahmins and Muslim sto decide between them their superiority. But they could not forget that the British were still there and he for one was of the opinion that all parties should unite together and show a united front to the bureaucracy.

Mr B. V. Jadhav said Government were trying their best to lessen the burdens of the Local Boards. The Department had sanctioned two books for use in Government Schools, which were written by a teacher in the National University at Ahmedabad. His department did not look to the person who wrote the books, but to their contents and Government were doing their best to encourage vernacular literature. Friction between the Government and National Schools had already disappeared and he hoped that in the future these two branches would work together harmoniously. He stood on the goodwill of the House, and he had a claim on their goodwill by his actions. If the House thought that he and his colleagues had not done well and had betrayed their trust, they were willing to lay down their office. They were there to serve their country and the advancement of their country was their goal. While there were differences of opinions he for one acknowledged that they were all actuated by the same motives, that was the advancement of the country. Differences there must be and would always be.

Mr. P. G. Joshi said in view of the sympathy shown by the minister towards their national aspirations, and in view also of the fact that there had been sufficient ventilation of their grievances, he would withdraw the motion. (Cheers).

The motion was then withdrawn.

The total grant for education was then made.

When Sir M. Hayward made a demand of about Rs. 6 lakhs for European education (Reserved) Mr. Nariman moved the total rejection of the grant. Mr. Nariman was not opposed to the education of Europeans, because it was to the advantage of Indians that they should be properly educated. Bu he wondered why the Indian Minister was not given charge of the Department, and why a European Member was put in charge of the subject.

The President said it was done under devolution rules, for which this Government had no responsibility. It was entirely a matter for the Governor to distribute the portfolios, he said.

Mr. Nariman said he was speaking of some Government which was responsible for this. He had already protested and he had nothing more to say now.

The motion was put to vote and as the volume of voices on Mr. Nariman's side was more the President said the "Ayes" had it. A division was demanded and members were asked to get up in their seats, and while the members of Government party voted, the other side remained seated and the amendment was thus rejected the grant being made.

When the Police head was being discussed, and Mr. A. N. Surve was dilating on the oppressive conduct of the Police Superintendent and the Collector of Kolaba in regard to the rules making processions and public music in some parts of the districts impossible, it was five o'clock and the guillotine fell, and the Police demand was made by Sir M. Hayward which was immediately put to vote and granted. Other members rose and made demands for their departments, and they were all granted without going to a division.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked the President to fix the hour for meeting on Tuesday (17th) from 12 noon to 3 p.m. as the members wished to go to Kandivli for the cattle exhibition there. Sir M. Hayward and Mr. Jayaker said they had no objection to the request being granted and the President accordingly fixed the hour of meeting at 12 noon on Tuesday.

The Council then adjourned to Monday next at 2 p.m.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

After two days' prolonged discussion, the Punjab Legislative Council rejected to-day the amendment moved by Professor Ruchi Ram to reduce the total grant of Rs. 3462000 for Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Punjab by rupee one. The debate centred round the question whether the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme initiated and prepared by the Government and its experts was better and cheaper than the Madhopur Scheme prepared by a number of eminent Indian Engineers and whether the Council should adopt the former and sanction the necessary amount of money or reject it in favour of the latter which the mover of the amendment and his supporters characterised as an infinitely better and cheaper scheme than the Mandi project. The Council then voted all demands for grants relating to Industries, Agriculture and Public Health and adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

ENCOURAGING ORIENTAL STUDIES.

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The Academic Council of the Madras University at its last meeting considered the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of encouragement of Oriental languages and accepted the proposals of the Committee for the establishment of the University Institute of advanced Oriental studies and research in direct and close connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library. They also agreed to proposals for instituting fellowships for the promotion of Oriental studies and the appointment of a Publication Committee by the Syndicate for encouraging and undertaking the publication of important works connected with Oriental studies.—A.P.

"UNLAWFUL" ASSOCIATIONS.

RANGOON, March 14.

Forty more associations in four townships in the Henzada District have been declared unlawful under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

"RIOT AT GULBARGA."

POONA CITY, March 13.

The "Mahratta" of Poona is informed by its correspondent at Gulbarga of a riot that took place there at the beginning of the month. Some Mahomedans, it is alleged, attacked a temple of Mahadeva in Katgarpura which is a Rajput Mohala. The Rajputs assembled immediately and resisted the attack. Some Rajputs have been arrested and kept in custody.—A. P.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee arrived here to-day and will commence sitting on Thursday the 19th March.—A. P.

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CHINAMEN WITH REVOLVERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The police last night raided a house in Calcutta and arrested Ah Fung and two other Chinamen and seized two six chambered revolvers, a sporting rifle and two hundred and fifty live cartridges which were in their possession.—A. P.

Calcutta, March 12.—The police last night raided a house in Calcutta and arrested Ah Fung and two other Chinamen and seized two six chambered revolvers, a sporting rifle and two hundred and fifty live cartridges which were in their possession.—A. P.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

KARACHI MERCHANTS' MOVE.

KARACHI, March 13.

At a public meeting of the Indian Merchants last evening Mr. Master, General Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Company addressing, a resolution was passed deploring the attitude of the Government of India towards the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report and urging immediate and effective measures and supporting Mr. Neogi's Bill in the Assembly for the reservation of the Indian Coasting Trade to Indian ships. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Allibhoy Ghulan Hussein Kassim and Jeswani.—A. P.

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MAJORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIR M. SHAFI'S SATISFACTION.

LAHORE, March 12.

Requested by a representative of the Associated Press to express his personal opinion regarding the main general recommendation made by the Minority towards the end of the Reforms Enquiry Committee's report that a serious attempt should be made at an early date by the appointment of a Royal Commission with freer terms of references and larger scope of enquiry in order to solve the question whether the constitution should not be put on a permament basis with provisions for automatic progress in the future so as to secure stability in Government and willing cooperation of the people Sir Mahomed Shafi, a signatory to the Majority report, said that it would be in the highest degree conducive to the best interests of the Government as well as of the people and of constitutional evolution in India if the British Government were, without waiting for the expiry of the statutory period, to undertake a larger enquiry of the kind advocated by the minority by means of a Royal Commission. "In its essence this proposal for a larger enquiry is nothing more than a recommendation made unanimously with the concurrence of the official members by the first Legislative Assembly on 29th September 1921 as a result of debate on Rai Bahadur Jadunath Mozamdar's resolution advocating certain definite steps in the constitutional advance. That resolution was, in pursuance of a recommendation embodied therein, forwarded by the Government of India to the then Secretary of State. Since then discussions in the second Legislative Assembly have made it clear that a large majority of the elected representatives of the people are strongly in favour of such an enquiry. While immediate acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the recommendations for action within the Act made by the Majority would result in a smoother and more satisfactory working of the existing constitutional machinery the institution of a larger enquiry as advocated by the Minority into the defects and difficulties inherent in the constitution on a permanent basis with full responsible government as the final stage would satisfy by far larger majority of politically minded Indians. Action on these lines is, in my opinion, certain to bring twofold results. It would in the first place oil the hinges of the existing constitutional machinery and as I have said above make its actual working far smoother and more satisfactory than is the case at present. In the second place the appointment of a Royal Commission would satisfy the Liberals, the Independents, the Nationalists and a majority of the Mahomedans who have not definitely identified themselves with either of those parties and I am hopeful that it would go a long way towards influencing the Swarajists to abandon their blocking tactics, thus creating an entirely new atmosphere of mutual cooperation and good-will between the Government and the people for the successful evolution of a constitutional programme in confirmity with the policy laid down by the British Parliament in the preamble to the Government of India Act 1919. This is the course which, to my mind, is perfectly consonant with the dictates of far-sighted statesmanship and is certain to result in strengthening the political connection between Great Britain and India.

Asked whether the Majority considered that they were bound strictly to keep within the limitations imposed upon them by 2 (2) of the terms of reference Sir Mahomed Shafi said they did. It is obvious that for three official members of the Committee including myself, no other course was permissible and in my judgment we could not properly go beyond the terms of reference.

Questioned whether he considered that important recommendations made by the Majority, if carried out, would satisfy the Indian public opinion, Sir Mahomed Shafi replied the Majority in their report have recognised that their recommendations are not likely to satisfy all the sections of the Indian public opinion.

Representative: You will admit that some of the defects and difficulties in the working of the existing constitution are inherent in the constitution itself.

Sir Mahomed Shafi: The existing constitution was intended only for a transitional stage and in a constitution so devised defects and difficulties are bound to be discovered in its actual working which cannot be regarded as otherwise than inherent in such a constitution.

Representative: Would you lay particular emphasis on any of the recommendations in the majority report as promoting the cause of the constitutional advance in the country.

Sir Mahomed Shafi: In my opinion recommendations (Para 123) 10 (Para 64) 15; (Para 96) 16; (Para 98) 18; (Para 101) 20; (Para 102) 22 (6); (Para 105) 23; (Para 93) 26; (Para 83) 27; (Para 93) 30; (Paras 80 and 100) 34; (Para 64) 35; (Para 64) 36; (Para 56) 37; (Para 110) 38; (Para 112) 39; (Para 110) and 40; (Para 113) if accepted by His Majesty's Government would result in a substantial improvement in the existing constitutonal machinery in the Central and Provincial Governments and Legislatures.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA HINDU DHARMA PARISHAD.

POONA, Mar. 14.

Arrangements for holding the fifth session of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad are being vigorously proceeded with. Mr. Vamanrao Naik, Jahagirdar of Hyderabad (Deccan), has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Goswami Pratapgiri Raj Narasingiriji Bahadur of Hyderabad has accepted the Presidentship of the Conference. Leading Shastris, Pandits of Benares and Calcutta and prominent men of Maharashtra will attend the Conference.—A.P.

"WHAT DISGUSTS ME MOST."

MR. SEN GUPTA ON MUDDIMAN REPORT.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Mr. J. L. Sen Gupta, M.L.C., (Secretary, Bengal Swaraj Party), in an interview states:—

"I was under the impression before I started reading the Majority Report that I would find something original, clever and new. But as I went on reading my disappointment gradually ended in disgust. It seems the signatories had hugged two main principles in compiling this most reactionary report. (1) That the powers of the Civil Service should be consolidated, strengthened and improved while the sun shines, that is, while the Conservative Government remains in power. (2) That all attempts towards extension of the popular control over the Executive or the Services must be opposed by all means. When you have realised these two principles you know what the Majority Report is. There is nothing in it except that they have most graciously recommended at the instance of the Liberals and Co-operators that there should be joint deliberations between the two sides of Government on important questions and that should be enforced by a new devolution rule. This is of no use because it is merely a sop to the Liberals and Co-operators who are to-day, I take it, with the Swarajists in wishing an end to the very system of dyarchy. But what disgusts me most are the views of the Bengal Government printed in Paragraph 10 of the Majority Report. After applying to the Swarajists all bad names the Governor-in-Council said: 'that he would strongly oppose any attempt to modify the constitution or alter the existing arrangements as regards the Reserved and Transferred subjects.' This is what His Excellency wrote to the Muddiman Committee while we in the Legislative Council were telling him that immediate modification of the constitution was necessary. When I say 'we' I include not only the Swarajists but the Independents and the Liberals in the Council. This is what His Excellency wrote when he came and spoke inside the Council Chamber addressing the members. He said that it did not lie in his power to amend the Act and therefore he extended 'both hands' to help the members to do everything possible for efficient and popular administration of the local bodies. His Excellency forgot that he had done a great deal before he spoke in that strain. He had written a note to the Muddiman Committee that he would strongly oppose any attempt to modify the constitution. There were two Indian members of the Executive Council. It is a pity that, of all provinces, Bengal should have two Indian Executive Councillors who agreed with this view of His Excellency.

With regard to the Minority Report it is moderate, well reasoned and sound and I agree with them in this statement. 'To our mind the proper question to be asked is not whether any alternative transitional system can be devised, but whether the constitution should not be put on a permanent basis with a provision for automatic progress in the future so as to secure stability for Government and willing co-operation of the people.' Our agreement will be complete if the report had only added that such a constitution with a permanent basis should be left to be evolved by the people of India and settled finally at a Round Table Conference. I am opposed to the appointment of a Royal Commission because the constitution evolved by a Royal Commission can never be of a character desired by the signatories of the Minority Report, namely, a permanent constitution developing automatically into a full free state.—A. P.

FRACAS AT MAZAGAON,

SEQUEL TO EVICTION FROM BHANGI CHAWLS.

Six Mahomedans have been arrested by the Bombay City police on the charge rioting on Thursday last. It appears at about 11 p. m. on Thursday information was received at the Dongri police station tha disturbance was going on at Bhangiwada near Mazagaon Bridge. Inspector Kent with the staff proceeded to the spot b found that the disturbance was over R Bahadur Ragnunathro Tawde, Superintendent of Police, B division and Mr. H. B Clayton, Municipal Commissioner mad further inquiries from which it appears that some Mahomedans alleged to be hirelings one Mulla Luzman (a Dhed) were aggresive and had attacked the Dhed sweepers, som of whom were slightly injured.

Mulla Luxmon and his relatives were living in one of the rooms the municipal chawls some time ago and they, it is alleged, bore enemity with othe Dheds on account of their having bee turned out of the chawls by the Municipa Commissioner. The police after enquirie have arrested six Mahomedans for rioting.

It is understood that the Madras Medical College Council has unanimously resolved to recommend to Government that L. M. S. degree of the Madras University should be abolished only after a suitable medical diploma to replace the degree is established.

The Tanjore District Board has passed a resolution to teach Hindi in all schools under its management.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS.

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, M.L.C. who gave notice of introducing the Local Option Bill in the Madras Council has received the following reply from the Revenue Secretary:—"I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has declined under Section 80-C. the Government of India Act to accord sanction for the introduction of the Bill."—A.P.

FALSE RUMOUR OF RIOT.

CAUSES PANIC IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 13.

Last evening a false rumour that there had been a lathi fight between Hindus and Mussalmans might have created trouble. But contradiction was prompt and mischief was averted. Enquiries show that there was an altercation between a Hindu and a Mahomedan over a private affair, which was exaggerated as a communal riot. Ekka drivers spread the rumour to every part of the city. At once shop-keepers closed their shops and hurried home. There was panic in the city and people shut themselves in their houses. Orders were issued from Katwali to all Police Stations to proclaim by beat of drum that there had been no disorder and that there was no cause for citizens to be alarmed. By 9 o'clock the panic had subsided. Police pickets were, however, posted at suitable places as a precautionary measure for the night.—Free Press of India.

SUPERCESSION OF SIR A. RAHIM.

WILL HE RESIGN ?

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 13.

With reference to Lord Winterton's replies to Col. Wedgewood's questions in the Commoss calling attention to supercession of Sir Abdur Rahim, "The Leader" says that not even a child or an ignoramus will be deceived by the cowardly pleas urged by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. "What did they do in 1904" the paper asks, "when Lord Curzon's place at Simla was temporarily taken by Lord Ampthill from Madras? Did they ask the Chief Commissioner of Assam or Central Provinces to officiate at Ootacamund? No. The Vice-President of the Executive Council. Sir James Thomson, was asked to take his place. Just now this is what they have ordered in Burma, Bihar and Assam. The only exception that have been made is against non-white Vice-President of the Bengal Executive Council. It will be deeply humiliating to India, if Sir Abdur Rahim were to pocket the wanton insult instead of resigning straightway."—Free Press of India.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN EXCISE MINISTER.

INDIAN PTE. SECRETARY TO MADRAS GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

It is understood that the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation has applied to the Government to permit the Corporation to tap the Adyar river for supplementing city water supply.

A series of motions of the Opposition in the Madras Council has been tabled for discussion at the ensuing session, chief of them being the question of want of confidence in the Minister for Excise, the question of reducing Ministers' salaries, of special trains during Governor's tours, of reducing the strength of the High Court Bench and of the Executive Council from four to two, and, last but not least, the question of appointing an Indian Private Secretary to the Governor.

AN M. L. C. IN TROUBLE.

A Cuddappah message says that the local Government has accorded sanction to prosecute Mr. Abdul Hye, Member, Madras Lagislative Council, for certain alleged defamatory statements made by him in the press some time back.—Free Press of India.

LATE PT. VIRESALINGAM PANTULU.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED,

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 10.

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Editor, "Andhrapatrika", unveiled the portrait of Pandit Viresalingam Pantulu, a veteran social reformer and man of letters, on the occasion of the first celebration of the Old Boys' Association of the Viresalingam High School. Mr. K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao, proprietor of the Dharmavaram Estate, has undertaken to erect a marble statue of the Pandit in front of the School.

A CONGRESSMAN RETIRES.

Mr. D. Gopalakrishnayya, prominent Congressman and ex-General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has been obliged to suspend publication of his English Weekly "Sadhana" owing to his ill-health. At the instance of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and other friends, Mr. Gopalakrishnayya is retiring from active public life for some time.—Free Press of India.

Lahore, March 14.—The Punjab Government has sanctioned the institution of proceedings under section 124 (A) I. P. C. against the Editors, printers and publishers of two newspapers, the "Babbar Sher" and "Qanni Dard" on a charge of having reproduced a communique issued by the Shiromani Gurudwara Parabandhak Committee which contained allegations of ill-treatment of Akali prisoners detained in jails at Nabha.

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